

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVIII, No. 37.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2485.

## JAPANESE ARE RAPIDLY GETTING READY FOR WAR

Their Arsenals Are Working Day and Night and Their Navy Is Ready.

Fire in San Francisco—Monitor Wyoming Has Successful Trial Trip—Dimmick's Bondsmen May Be Out \$30,000.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

TOKYO, May 7.—Owing to the critical phases of the situation in Manchuria, the Japanese arsenals are working day and night. The Navy is in a state of obvious preparation for war.

### Will Sue Dimmick's Bondsmen.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—There is a probability that suit will be brought against Dimmick's bondsmen to recover \$30,000, the amount he stole from the mint.

### New Transcontinental Line.

VANCOUVER, May 7.—The Grand Trunk Railroad has petitioned for a charter from Quebec to the St. Lawrence, making a new transcontinental line.

### Fire in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—Fire today did \$90,000 worth of damage to the property of the American Milling Company.

### Soldiers Against Priests.

PARIS, May 7.—The Capuchins barricaded the monasteries today and infantry was sent to dislodge them.

### Monitor Wyoming a Success.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—The official trial of the monitor Wyoming has proved successful.

### Afternoon Dispatches From Associated Press.

FEZ, May 7.—The rebels have scored a victory in battle with the government troops.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 7.—Troops are mustering in Macedonia and Albania and more fighting is expected soon.

MANILA, May 7.—The gunboat Velasco has been raised. It has been found that the hull is uninjured.

WINNIPEG, May 7.—Ten persons lost their lives in a train wreck near here today and many more were injured.

PALO ALTO, May 7.—Another death from typhoid fever occurred today. The epidemic is abating, however.

EGGLESTON, Virginia, May 7.—By the caving in of a railroad tunnel near here, burying a train as it passed through, ten were killed today.

REDLANDS, Cal., May 7.—President Roosevelt, on his tour of the country, arrived here today and was welcomed by Governor Pardee. The greatest public enthusiasm is manifested.

MANILA, May 7.—The Moros of Mindanao have been defeated by the American forces. A hundred and fifteen of the Moros, including the Sultan, were killed and ten forts were captured.

### WHAT IS DOING ON HAWAII.

(BY WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.)

HILO, May 7.—Miss Post was married to St. Clair Bidgood at noon today.

A Portuguese child was killed yesterday morning by falling into the trash carrier at the Waiakea mill.

The steamer Hawaiian is expected at Hilo tomorrow morning.

The Haydn Brown sailed from Mahukona this morning with a load of Kohala sugar.

## BUSY WORK IN THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY

### Oahu Railway Gets Its Subsidy. Fight on Board of Health.

### Oahu Appropriations—Schools and Lands. Wright in Speaker's Chair—A Talk About Sewer Expenses.

#### IN THE HOUSE.

At the opening session of the House yesterday morning a petition was presented from Walter C. Weedon claiming that he was exempt from personal taxation because of membership in the National Guard, and reciting that, nevertheless, during his absence on the mainland his wife had paid his tax. He asked for the passage of a bill of relief in the sum of \$5.50. Referred to the Finance Committee.

The special committee to whom was referred the matter of the purchase of Frazier's "Handbook of Hawaii," designed to advertise the Territory abroad, reported in favor of an appropriation of \$6,000 for that purpose. The report was tabled to be considered with the bill.

A resolution was adopted instructing the clerk to request the Secretary of the Territory to furnish each member of the House with a copy of the Constitution of the United States.

Kellino introduced a resolution appropriating \$20,000 to establish a Territorial printing office. Tabled to be considered with the appropriation bill.

Harris introduced a resolution providing for an appropriation of \$75,000 to construct fire proof building in which to keep the government archives. Tabled to be considered with the appropriation bill.

#### OAHU RAILWAY GETS ITS SUBSIDY.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Wright in the chair, on the six months' appropriation bill, and Vida moved the reconsideration of the vote of Wednesday by which the subsidy of \$9275 due the Oahu Railway & Land Company had been stricken out. He did this, he said, in the interest of the credit of the Territory.

Harris presented for reading, and it was read, a report from the Judiciary Committee on this matter made on a former occasion when the subsidy was under consideration in the House. The report was to the effect that under the law the contract to pay the subsidy was binding on the government. Paele said the Organic Act had repealed the subsidy law, along with some others, and he had a hazy notion, too, that to pay it would contravene the constitution of the United States in some way not particularly specified. The United States should pay all subsidies, anyhow.

Beckley was opposed to subsidies, but the credit of the Territory should be preserved. The Territory was bound in honor to make good the contracts entered into by a former government. Then the motion to reconsider was carried, on a show of hands, and Fernandez moved that the item be passed as presented in the bill. The ayes and noes were called, and the item did pass by the following vote:

Ayes—Aylett, Chillingworth, Fernandez, Gandal, Greenwell, Haia, Harris, Kaili, Kalama, Kanaho, Kealawaa, Kelihi, Kou, Knudsen, Kumalae, Lewis, Long, Nakaleka, Olli, Pall, Pulua, Purdy, Vida, Mr. Speaker—25.  
Noes—Damien, Paele—2.  
Absent and not voting—Andrade, Jaeger, Kupihewa—3.

#### WRIGHT IN THE SADDLE.

Greenwell then wanted to reconsider item 167, "roads and bridges, general, \$2500," for South Hilo, so that the amount could be raised to \$7500. "I rule the motion out of order," said Chairman Wright. "I second the motion to reconsider," remarked Lewis. "The chair has just ruled that motion out of order," said Wright. "Under what rule?" asked Greenwell.

(Continued on page 5.)

## EX-MAYOR AMES IS FOUND GUILTY OF BRIBE TAKING

### Brother of Assassin Czolgoz Is Arrested at Los Angeles by President's Detectives.

### Germans Invest in New Transvaal Loan—Porte Withdraws the Bulgarian Note—More Postal Troubles in Tennessee.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

MINNEAPOLIS, May 7.—Former Mayor Ames, despite his plea of insanity, was found guilty today of bribery in connection with his management of the city government.

The grand jury indicted Ames last July, but he had previously been informed of their intentions and escaped from the city. He was only recently recaptured in New Hampshire. During his trial Ames made the plea of insanity, claiming that his grandfather was insane and that he also had a brother in an insane asylum.

The story of Ames's career as Mayor of Minneapolis furnishes one of the most remarkable cases of municipal corruption that a grand jury has ever brought to light. Immediately upon his election as Mayor he organized a "cabinet." This "cabinet" was composed of rascals and they immediately started to turn things loose in Minneapolis. Every kind of vice in the city was run for the benefit of Ames and his pals. All vice had to be committed under the auspices of the "cabinet," and the greater proportion of the spoils of the infamy was turned, through various people, into the pockets of Ames and his friends. It was then divided up. One member of the cabinet had charge of immoral joints, another licensed the gamblers, another took charge of the saloons, another the bumbo men, and others had charge of gangs of thieves and cutthroats of all descriptions. These were the people who composed the Mayor's "cabinet."

Detective Norbeck had charge of the confidence men. His part in the wholesale loot of the city was in "throwing scares into trimmed suckers." His chief, "King," an ex-gambler, directed the work of the criminals. The Chief of Police, Fitchette, known as "Coffee John," ran a joint and sold places on the police force, casting men who could not be depended upon to assist in committing crime. Brackett, a captain and detective, even instigated and assisted in the robbing of a safe. Norbeck was indicted and sentenced to three years in prison. Fred Ames, a brother of the mayor and superintendent of police, got six and one-half years in prison. King got three and one-half. "Coffee John" died before the Minneapolis people had time to bring him to justice.

And the last, Ames, head of the cabinet, has been found guilty. He is said to have aged terribly during the last year and is now in poor health. He has a wife who declares that he is innocent and that a political ring is responsible for his downfall.

### Czolgoz's Brother Arrested.

LOS ANGELES, May 7.—Secret Service agents, before the arrival here of President Roosevelt, arrested a brother of Czolgoz, the assassin of President McKinley. Czolgoz is an anarchist.

### Postal Service Suspended.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—A negro mail carrier having been threatened with death at Gallatin, Tenn., postal service at that place has been suspended. It is another Indianola case.

### Daybreak for Ireland.

LONDON, May 7.—The Irish land bill has passed second reading in the House of Commons by an overwhelming majority.

### Germans Subscribe Heavily.

BERLIN, May 7.—German bankers have forwarded large sums of money to London as subscriptions to the Transvaal loan.

### A More Peaceful Outlook.

VIENNA, May 7.—The Porte has withdrawn the Bulgarian note and the situation is improving.

### Gunfire Wins Handicap.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Whitney's Gunfire has won the Metropolitan Handicap prize of \$11,000.

# WORLD'S FAIR IS DISCUSSED; ACTION IS THEN DEFERRED

## House Spends Day on the Current Account Appropriations Measure.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

With the emergency appropriation bill passed through the Senate and the six months current account bill in committee of the whole house below, progress is being made right along with the appropriation measures in the extra session.

The House does not work rapidly, there being a tendency to question everything done, but a considerable amount of labor is performed during a day of hard work. There were some fights made in the lower body yesterday, the apparent determination being to cut down every amount possible, the members of the House seemingly being of opinion that there should be money saved by reducing needed appropriations, without taking into account that it is the people who will suffer in the end.

There developed a tendency to strike at the executive, several members using language which indicated that every ill is to be laid at the door of Governor Dole. There was too in the lower body a grave tendency to amuse to the exclusion of legitimate business, and this brought out some sharp words, but withal the work progressed fairly.

### IN THE HOUSE.

Business began in the House with the reading of the petition from Charles R. Frazier, with reference to his advertising hand book. Kellinol moved reference to a special committee which was carried and the committee was named as Kellinol, Chillingworth and Damiana, Harris withdrawing in favor of Chillingworth.

The bill providing for the appropriation of \$20,000 for the expenses of the extra session, and unpaid bills from the regular session, came up on third reading. Harris moved to amend by placing the amount at \$10,000. Haia, for information, asked what was meant by the reference to unpaid bills, and Pulaau, the introducer, immediately moved to cut out the words referring to unpaid bills. Speaker Beckley informed the House that \$1800 was still available from the regular session appropriation and Kalama moved to place the amount at \$15,000, which was accepted by Harris. Aylett thought it wiser to appropriate the larger sum and have a credit balance left. The amendment for tax and record offices passed at \$3,125 and \$437.50.

### PUBLIC WORKS SUFFERS.

The Public Works Department struck its first snag in the item \$12,500, emergency for all islands, which was stricken out. The item, road damages \$25,000, brought out some discussion, out of town members seeming to fear all would be expended in Honolulu, and Aylett supporting them, with the result that the item was stricken out. Departmental expenses, \$1,250, was attacked on the argument that the other items covered the points, but it passed. The next item, incidental and traveling expenses, was cut out of the bill, Fernandez saying no good ever resulted from travel about. An attack on the advertising item, \$1,750, failed and it passed as did \$375 for road engineer's traveling expenses.

**SIX MONTHS EXPENSE BILL.**  
The six months current expense bill was then referred to committee of the whole on the bill, Mr. Wright in the chair, who immediately declared a five-minute recess for preparation.

Consideration of the bill began with a motion to increase incidentals in the Secretary's office from \$600 to \$1,000, which carried. Fernandez wanted to strike out "State entertainments, \$750," maintaining that the Governor should pay for his own entertainments, but the House passed the item. The item expenses of election was increased to \$15,000 and that for printing and advertising to \$6,000, although there was a decided fight made upon the latter item by Fernandez, Beckley, Vida and Paule. The point was made that all books and printing for counties must be provided out of this fund. Paule said that there was a fight on the County bill and probably it would be decided that the bill was not constitutional so all talk of appropriations under it was useless. Vida said he endorsed this, but the House was put straight by Chillingworth who showed that the Legislature must move in the light of the passage of the bill and treat it as law. The total for the Secretary's office is now \$23,500.

**JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS.**  
The section devoted to the Judiciary Department went through without change, though there was some little discussion over the clause providing for traveling expenses district magistrate, Wright from the chair suggesting that Judge Wilcox had to have carriages when he travelled and \$125 was not a great sum for hack hire.

**FIGHT OVER PATROL BOXES.**  
The consideration of the appropriation bill in committee continued, the Department of the Attorney-General being first taken up. The support of prisoners and incidentals items passed at \$28,000 and \$9,600. The item for coroner's inquests at \$1,500 was amended first at \$3,000 which was lost and the figure was then placed at \$2,000. Expenses of witnesses passed at \$2,000. When the item for police call boxes came up Kellinol made the objection that this was an expense which should fall on the county and be moved to strike out the item. Vida explained that the fifty boxes were needed especially in the Fifth District. The item was in the bill at fifty boxes at \$2,500 and this it was explained is too little as the boxes cost \$200 each. Vida argued for the amending of the sum at \$10,000 and Kanaho wanted the whole stricken out. Kalama moved to make it twenty-five boxes at \$5,000. Chairman Wright ruled out all amendments not in writing so the question came on the striking out, the only one so offered, but it was lost. Kellinol once more got to the front with an amendment, pro-

### FIGHT OVER LANDINGS.

The item "Landings and buoys, Hawaii, \$2,500," brought out Fernandez with the declaration that the United States government was responsible for such things and he wanted it all cut out, but the House retained it though on a curious decision, \$750 for the same object in South Hilo was cut out. For Hookena wharf and harbor \$2,600 was passed, \$1,000 for Maui landings and buoys and \$500 for the same object for Molokai and Lanai.

# RESIGNS AS PRESIDENT

## Mrs. Hyde Retires From Woman's Board.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Rounding out a full dozen years as president of the Woman's Board of Missions of Central Union church, Mrs. C. M. Hyde yesterday resigned her office, and the same was accepted with many expressions of regret. The resignation will take effect at the formal annual meeting in June. Mrs. Hyde has had more than usual success as the presiding officer of the Board, and much of the evangelical work in the Hawaiian Islands as well as in other remote islands of the broad Pacific has been accomplished under her direction.

The thank offering, for which the meeting was in part dedicated, amounted to \$124.89, and there was also a special donation of \$50 from an unknown well-wisher.

Mrs. Mabel Wing Castle gave an excellent resume of many of the leading recent books on missionary work. Her discussion contemplated, in a large degree, the missionary work in India and China. Recent works upon China she found were of exceeding interest by reason of the authors, most of them, being known to Honoluluans, as many had been here after the siege of Peiping.

A letter from Mrs. De La Porte, who with her husband, is engaged in missionary work at Pleasant Island in the South Seas, which is being largely carried under the auspices of the Woman's Board was read. Mrs. De La Porte spoke of a visit of both to Kuksale where the bible was printed in the language of the natives in their charge. They asked for a typewriter machine and mimeograph, with which to continue the work of translating and printing, so that the new translations could be readily placed in the hands of the natives from time to time. The typewriter has already been procured by Mr. Gulick and sent to the mission.

Mrs. De La Porte said that when her husband left for another island she had no fear of being alone, with the natives, but her chief fear was from the white men there, whom she characterized as "bad." She was glad to get fruits fresh from the trees at Kuksale, as there are none on Pleasant Island. When they returned they took a calf. Such a beast had never before been seen by the Pleasant Island natives, and it was almost killed by the curious people. Finally it was killed, a fatted calf, by the De La Portes, and every native in their vicinity was treated to his and her first piece of veal. Some natives came many miles just to have a taste. A plea was made by the De La Portes for a white woman assistant to help them.

It was decided to hold the annual meeting for the hearing of reports, on Tuesday, June 2, in Central Union Church at which time a morning session will be held from 10:15 to 12 noon, and an afternoon session from 1:30 to 3, with a luncheon from 12 to 1:30, to which the male friends of the Board are invited. The committees selected by the retiring president are:

Nominations—Mrs. W. A. Bowen, Mrs. W. F. Allen, Mrs. W. W. Hall. Appropriations—Mrs. L. B. Coan, Mrs. P. C. Jones, Mrs. W. R. Castle, Mrs. C. M. Cooke, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Luncheon—Mrs. A. Fuller, Mrs. Widfield, Mrs. Robert Lewers.

Invitations to meetings and luncheons—Mrs. F. J. Lowrey, Miss Margaret Hopper, Mrs. C. B. Dyke, Mrs. H. C. Brown, Miss Yarrow, Mrs. A. F. Cooke.

The Tea Party to the members of the Evangelical Association—Mrs. C. H. Gulick, Mrs. Frank Parker, Mrs. O. P. Emerson, Mrs. C. H. Gulick, Mrs. Thrum, Mrs. J. Leadingham, Mrs. H. Williams, Mrs. Wells Peterson, Mrs. Bristol.

FOR TELEPHONE SERVICE.

Nakaleka asked \$5,000 for a telephone system from Kalaupapa to Halawa, connecting the leper settlement with the sources of power supply and the principal harbors on both sides. There was a long discussion, the majority sentiment being to place the item under the Board of Health, there being unanimous support promised. The amendment was then withdrawn.

The item, \$250 for landings and buoys, outer districts, Oahu, closed the committee's work, it rising and the House then adjourning.

### IN THE SENATE.

Action on the eighteen months' salary bill was deferred.

Senate bill No. 7, the Emergency bill, was taken up on third reading.

Senator C. Brown moved to make the item \$10,000 to reimburse the Merchants' Association for the expenses of J. G. Pratt "or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay expenses." He said the Merchants' Association should be made to file vouchers to show where the money went.

Senator Achi said that the expense of the Merchants' Association had been a little over \$7,000 and that \$3,000 was intended to pay Pratt. Brown replied that the Merchants' Association had paid his expenses and also a monthly salary, and it was sufficient to refund this. "Let the fire claimants pay him," said Brown; "if the government wants to make a present to Mr. Pratt let the government ask for it. I don't see why we should do it of our own volition."

The amendment carried. The bill was then passed on third reading with twelve ayes.

### THE NEW ESTIMATES.

Governor Dole transmitted estimates from the various department heads for the last eighteen months of the biennial period. Ordered printed.

Senator Dickey reported on the item of \$10,000 for government physicians, reducing it to \$8,160, and fixing the pay of physicians in each case. One of the

# WILL TEST THE LAW

## Man on the Wrong Premises Was Convicted.

The law providing imprisonment for a man "unlawfully upon the premises of another" is to be tested in the Supreme Court, with the hope that it will be declared invalid.

Lui Koon, who was found upon the premises of Mark Robinson a short time ago, was found guilty under this law and sentenced by Judge Robinson to a term of three months in prison. In imposing sentence the court took occasion to characterize the law upon the statute books as absurd, and said that under it a man might be arrested for being upon his own premises. F. M. Brooks, for the defendant, noted an appeal and will test the law in the Supreme Court. Lui Koon was released upon bail.

### CAMARA ON TRIAL.

J. M. Camara was put on trial yesterday afternoon for the violation of the liquor laws. He is alleged to have sold a bottle of liquor, which is a smaller quantity than a dealer may sell, under his license. The jury had not been seated at the time of court adjournment yesterday.

### CRIMINAL CASES.

Sentence was suspended for one year upon Ah Sin, who was charged with beating his wife because she had split his rice. Judge Wilcox had imposed a sentence of one month.

In the case of B. B. Brown, charged with cruelty to animals, a verdict of acquittal was returned.

In the case of George Kaupena, the jury returned a verdict of guilty of larceny with a recommendation for mercy. He was charged with stealing two paper punches from the Board of Health. A sentence of thirty days was imposed.

A nolle prosequi was entered in the case of William and David Paakaula, both of whom were charged with cruelty to animals.

### BEFORE GEAR.

Judge Gear granted a divorce to Amelia R. Lennon from Michael E. Lennon on the ground of failure to provide. Lennon is the attorney who served a term for embezzlement. He is now in Manila.

A divorce was also granted to Lydia R. Allen from George C. Allen for failure to provide.

M. G. Silva was discharged as administrator of the Madelros estate, he first to pay the balance into court.

The accounts in the estate of Lang Hoy were approved.

A discontinuance was filed in the case of M. S. Nevite vs. Peter Joseph. Suit on note.

### BEFORE DEBOLT.

In the case of Lum Sung et al. vs. Marion M. Hoyt, the jury in Judge Debolt's court returned a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of \$594.07. This was a suit on contract.

A discontinuance has been filed in the case of S. M. Ballou vs. W. E. Fisher.

George McCauley was appointed temporary Spanish interpreter by Judge Robinson yesterday.

CONSUMPTION which is the most dangerous and fatal disease, has as its first indication a persistent cough and if properly treated as soon as this cough appears is easily cured. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven wonderfully successful, and gained its wide reputation and extensive sale by its success in curing the diseases which cause coughing. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and drugists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

government physicians for Honolulu is cut out, the bacteriologist being given his duties.

Senator Achi reported for the special committee on the six months' salary bill, recommending that the salaries of clerks in the audit office remain as in the bill.

There was no objection from Senator Paris to the reduction in salaries of government physicians. Dickey said that the cut had been uniform, from \$60 to \$50 and from \$50 to \$40.

Paris moved that the item carry at \$10,140, which was adopted 6 to 5.

Senator Dickey moved to cut the salary of the auditor from \$2,250 to \$1,800. McCandless seconded. Isenberg objected to cutting the salaries of department heads and clerks. He said if the offices were to be filled with Japs and Chinese it was all right, but not for white men and Hawaiians. Isenberg said living was higher here than in the states.

"Let them eat poi," said Dickey. "They can live on rice," suggested McCandless.

"Why, the idea is ridiculous," replied Isenberg. "McCandless charged us enough when he was flitting wells."

Dickey said that living is no higher now than a few years ago, when salaries were lower.

"Yes it is," said Isenberg, "meat used to cost only ten cents, and now it's twenty-five cents a pound."

McCandless said three-fourths of the Territory's income went for salaries. He moved to make the salary \$2,000 instead of \$2,250. Carried at \$2,250.

The bill passed second reading unanimously.

The loan bill was laid on the table, to be taken up after it had passed the House. A communication was received from the House transmitting House Bill No. 1, appropriating \$20,000 for expenses. The motion to read for the first time was lost and the bill will take its usual course.

Action on the governor's nomination for members of the law commission was deferred until today.

# ENGLAND MAY BE

## INDUCED TO CALL PEACE CONGRESS

### Plans on Foot Once More for a Reduction of Armaments By All Powers.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ROME, May 5.—A movement is on foot looking to a simultaneous reduction of armaments by all powers.

The proposed reduction in the armies and navies of Europe has been discussed during the visit here of King Edward, of England, and Emperor William, of Germany.

It is now the plan to induce England to take the initiative and call a congress of the nations to bring about the agreement for partial disarmament.

In the "Catholic World" of August, 1899, there appeared a story, to the effect that the idea of a Peace Conference at The Hague originated with Pope Leo, and that the Czar took it up later and secured all of the glory of the suggestion. Whether or not this be true it is singular at this time, immediately after a visit from King Edward of England and during a visit from the Emperor of Germany, that a dispatch should come from Rome hinting at a reduction of armaments and suggesting that Great Britain take the initiative in the movement.

When Nicholas II was crowned Czar of Russia eight years ago it is alleged that one of the Pope's representatives at the coronation was charged with a secret mission which was to convey a proposal to the Czar that he should take advantage of the inauguration of his reign to publicly and solemnly call upon all of the nations of Europe to join hands in an effort for peace and social well-being, and as a first step thereto to begin a reduction in their costly armaments and military organizations. The young Czar is said to have taken up this idea enthusiastically.

The "Catholic World" then says that the troubles in Crete and the Spanish-American war deterred the Czar from taking action for a time but when he did so the curious part of the proceeding was that the Pope was not represented at the conference, and the same journal declares that this failure to include the papal representatives at the conference was mainly the reason why the congress failed to agree upon disarmament.

But now, with threatened war over Manchuria, a struggle in progress in Turkey, and all European powers increasing their navies, the suggestion emanates from Italy. This time Great Britain is asked to do the leading. The inference might be drawn that the Pope had sounded King Edward concerning the scheme and that his conference with Emperor William tended to the bringing about of a second disarmament plan, giving credit to the "World's" story taken up this idea.

VIENNA, May 5.—It is reported here that the Powers have agreed to withdraw their war ships from Salonica. There are now at the Turkish port vessels of most of the powers and the moral effect has been to prevent the revolutionists from operating against the city. It is expected that the result will be increased disorder, with probably an investment of the town by the rebel bands now scattered about it.

GLENCOVE, May 5.—The Columbia scored a decided win over the Reliance in the trial race of today. The course was laid off port into the sound and light breezes prevailed. The new boat was out-footed by the winner of the last races at every stage. The Reliance was well handled but despite this was badly beaten.

OMAHA, Neb., May 5.—By orders of the mayor all saloons in this city were closed today. There are strikes on involving thousands of workmen and the closing of liquor places was accomplished to prevent disorder.

YOKOHAMA, May 5.—Reports have been received here of the presence at the mouth of the Yalu river, in Korea, of several Russian warships. This new phase of the situation in the north has caused great anxiety here.

TACOMA, Wn., May 5.—The United States transport Dix sailed today for Manila with a cargo of lumber, amounting to four million feet. The supplies are intended for the construction of military posts at various points.

# NO MORE APPEALS

**Offenders Afraid of the New Judges.**

Criminal are already learning a lesson from the conduct of the recently appointed judges in the First Circuit for the past two terms. It used to be the practice that gamblers who appealed from the findings of Judge Wilcox escaped paying fines by appealing, the circuit judges usually discovering some sort of technicality on which they could be released. Since Judge De Bolt and Judge Robinson have been presiding, the practice has changed, and very few of the criminals who appealed escaped punishment because of absurd technicalities. In consequence the number of appeals from the district court has been greatly diminished in the past six months and appeals are being dismissed every day of this new term.

Yesterday in four gambling cases the appeal was withdrawn and the appellants each paid a fine of \$250. These men were Tang Kai, Ah Tung, Ah Chung and Ah Ngan, who were fined \$250 apiece by Judge Wilcox for conducting a lottery. A nolle prosequi was entered in the case of Ah Pong, Ah Lai and Ah Kim also charged with gambling.

Antone Garcia, who was charged with making threats, also withdrew his appeal and was returned to the custody of the High Sheriff until he had given a bond in the sum of \$100.

Appeals were also withdrawn in two liquor cases and the fines assessed by Judge Wilcox were paid. J. M. Camara whose trial began Tuesday withdrew his appeal yesterday morning, and the jurors already impanelled to hear the case were discharged. The same action was taken in the case of Ah Lau, also fined for violating the liquor laws.

In the case of John Kuana, charged with selling beer without a license, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty and the defendant was discharged.

#### JAPANESE DIVORCE CASE.

Judge Gear yesterday granted a divorce to Hsia Kojima from Sodakichi Kojima on the ground of non-support. The plaintiff testified that her husband had refused to support her, and had also refused to live with her. Kojima was in court but made no defense. Judge Gear gave the woman alimony in the sum of \$6,000 and also allowed her attorney, W. S. Fleming, a fee of \$500. There was no appeal from the ruling.

A divorce was granted to Virginia Hendrickson from Julius Hendrickson on the ground of non-support.

Judge Gear began the hearing of the case of Emily C. Williams vs. E. A. Williams, also for divorce. The wife alleges that her husband is addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks. The case is being contested and was not concluded yesterday, the defendant being called away.

In the afternoon Judge Gear began the hearing of the case of Anna Markham vs. U. Johnson. This is a suit for an accounting and the parties to it are sisters.

#### BEFORE DE BOLT.

Judge De Bolt has begun the hearing before a jury of the case of Lucy K. Peabody vs. Bishop Estate, to quiet title. The land is located in Manoa.

## MOST MEN HAVE SMALL INCOMES

There are few people in the Territory receiving larger incomes than \$3,000 a year according to the income tax returns. There are but three planters who confess to so large a yearly return, while doctors and lawyers with large incomes are not much more in evidence.

The following is the communication to which Senator Dickey referred in the Senate yesterday:

Honolulu, May 6, 1903.  
Hon. C. H. Dickey, Honolulu.

My dear Senator: In reply to your request of this a. m. re Income Taxes I beg to state that the assessment returns for 1902 show the following as having incomes of \$3,000 and over without the deduction of \$1,000 exemption, viz: Lawyers, 24; doctors, 9; merchants, 74; planters, 3; capitalists, etc., 49; corporations, 125.

The above estimate is as nearly correct as time allowed has permitted me to make.

Respectfully yours,

J. M. RIGGS,  
Deputy Assessor Income Taxes.

## IS KAULUWELA RELIEF CAMP A HOTBED OF VICE?

**Incidentally That Is What the Western Christian Advocate Calls the Place.**

The Western Christian Advocate for March 25, prints the following article under the head of The Susannah Wesley Home, the author of which is Jennie C. Winston. While not intending to be sensational, it makes some startling statements about life in the stockade:

"There are hundreds just like me who would like to go to school and learn to read and write. Our mothers would pay you something, too, if you would build a house for us. We would like to learn about the Savior, too, who said, 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these ye have done it unto me.'

The little girl has spoken truthfully.

No greater cry has come up from any people than from the Japanese of the Hawaiian Islands. Thousands of the little brown-faced women are idol-worshippers. They sit in spiritual darkness.

They know nothing of the great light that shines in our hearts; nothing just now, from \$1 to \$25? Our special plea is for \$1 from every woman in Methodism.

All this may sound as though we depended on dollars and cents only. Not so. Our hope is in Christ. "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it." The power of the Holy Ghost must transform darkness into light, superstition into faith, and idolators who are dead in trespasses and sin into living witnesses for God.

The women are compelled to work in the fields and bear burdens that men only should carry. They are denied the privilege of caring for their own children. How hard this must be to a woman with the mother heart and love of home! How much they need to know!

The woman must work whether her husband works or not. They are beaten, abused, and knocked down by their husbands, if it is found that they have withheld a few cents of their earnings.

The woman is the absolute property of the husband, the child of the father. They have no redress for any wrong.

It is said that there are five hundred children of kindergarten age on the islands. These little children, of every age, are left at home about the little huts or in the streets, while the mother is at work, comparatively homeless and motherless, and will grow up in ignorance, to repeat the lives of their mothers, unless outside help goes in to lift, educate, and save them for lives of usefulness.

It is said that there are sent our devoted missionary, Miss Libbie J. Blois. She has given her best thought, service, and prayers to this people for nearly two years, and writes that she is more thankful for her appointment to Honolulu than for any experience that has ever come into her life; and if God wills she will gladly continue in the service. She lives in Relief Camp with and for her people. Her neighbors are the lower class Japanese, Portuguese, and Kanakas. NUMBERS OF THE PEOPLE GO ABOUT IN A PERFECTLY NUDE CONDITION. Some of them wear a kimono on their back, with no protection in front. Some wear a breech cloth only. Many are entirely clothed.

GAMBLING IS THE ORDER OF THE DAY IN THE CAMP. MANY OF THE WOMEN ARE CONFIRMED GAMBLERS. TEN OR FIFTEEN MEN AND WOMEN LIVE, OR RATHER, SLEEP, IN A SINGLE ROOM, WITH NO SCREEN OR PARTITION OF ANY KIND. WE ARE TOLD THAT LITTLE CHILDREN ARE REARED IN THIS ATMOSPHERE OF VICE. Such as these are Buddhists or nothing at all. "Jesus Christ is all in all." For such as these he said: "Go, preach." Miss Blois writes that the transformation in their lives and surroundings is something wonderful when they have returned to the gospel story or have been taught differently.

The better class of Japanese adopt American dress and customs, and are anxious to learn the English language.

Many of them live in beautiful homes, and are cultured people. Patience and the power of the gospel will reform and redeem.

Mrs. Tomimori, a highly educated Japanese lady, and trained in one of our schools in Japan, is our efficient Bible-woman and interpreter. Best of all, she is wholly consecrated to God and her work. These women visit the homes and hospital, hold meetings for the women, conduct a sewing-school, teach in night school and Sunday-school besides attending to the innumerable duties of a missionary.

The greatest need in the work is yet unprovided for: We need a Home and industrial school in Honolulu. We have heard the voice of God, through the plea of our missionaries, saying, "Arise, and build." Every heathen child is a challenge to the Church. God has given us the means and ability for this work. Have we the disposition to heed his call and give back to Him that which is his own?

The General Woman's Home Missionary Society has allowed us \$2,500 to start this building. This money is conditional, which means, provided we raise it. We have \$1,000 in pledges. We must raise \$1,500 more.

The prospective Home has already been named the Susannah Wesley Home. This Home is to be a memorial from the women of Methodism.

She bore nineteen children, of whom thirteen lived to be educated by her.

She managed her own household.

She trained every child in the principles of religion. To the memory of such a woman we would build this Home,

where a multitude of little heathen children can be placed under Christian influence and Christian training. The hope of the future is with the children of today. Already some of the mothers have said to our missionary, "Please, take my children, and give them a good training, and we will pay you something."

Young girls, eleven to sixteen, are in great danger. Many of them are sold into lives worse than death. Scores can be raped and saved every year, and taught to earn an honorable living, if we can have a place of shelter.

Women in all kinds of employment are under great temptation by being obliged to room in a different locality from their work. They need a Christian home.

The Susannah Wesley Home will be largely self-supporting as soon as it is ready for occupancy. We need \$5,000 this year. To this end we make this plea. We ask for a pledge from every person into whose hands this paper shall fall. Will you send us any amount just now, from \$1 to \$25? Our special plea is for \$1 from every woman in Methodism.

This may sound as though we depended on dollars and cents only. Not so.

Our hope is in Christ. "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it." The power of the Holy Ghost must transform darkness into light, superstition into faith, and idolators who are dead in trespasses and sin into living witnesses for God.

The work of the world's salvation is to be wrought through us, and we are to let men see a Christ that is come; but first we must be clothed and housed and fed.

"Whosoever is of a willing heart, let him bring an offering."

The committee has resolved that this Home shall be erected and continued without debt.

The Lord hath said, "Freely ye have received, freely give."

Send all pledges and money to Mrs. C. B. Perkins, 728 Haight street, San Francisco, Cal.

Officers—Chairman, Mrs. J. W. Hamilton, 435 Buchanan street, San Francisco; secretary, Mrs. Jennie C. Winston, Pacific Grove, Cal.; treasurer, Mrs. C. B. Perkins, 728 Haight street, San Francisco, Cal., Japanese Committee, Pacific Coast and Hawaiian Islands, Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

## LANTANA BUGS IN MUCH DEMAND

There was a lively demand for lantana blight yesterday and Professor Perkins gave out quite a number of the bugs which he has been carefully nursing for nearly a year. Many of the specimens of the blight will be sent to the other islands.

Applicants for the bugs are required to bring along a tin box at least eight inches high for the confinement of the bugs and with every consignment Professor Perkins gives the following instructions:

1. Do not open the box until reaching the spot where the contents are to be liberated.

2. Choose a lantana bush or several adjoining bushes in a place sheltered as much as possible from all wind, or at least the prevailing wind; the bush or bushes should have many flowers and green berries on them and should be free from ants.

3. Rest the pieces of infected lantana in such bush or bushes towards the top or at least well off the ground.

4. Berries that become detached in transit should be dropped in the shade at the roots of the bush.

The better class of Japanese adopt American dress and customs, and are anxious to learn the English language. Many of them live in beautiful homes, and are cultured people. Patience and the power of the gospel will reform and redeem.

The following is the communication to which Senator Dickey referred in the Senate yesterday:

Honolulu, May 6, 1903.  
Hon. C. H. Dickey, Honolulu.

My dear Senator: In reply to your request of this a. m. re Income Taxes I beg to state that the assessment returns for 1902 show the following as having incomes of \$3,000 and over without the deduction of \$1,000 exemption, viz: Lawyers, 24; doctors, 9; merchants, 74; planters, 3; capitalists, etc., 49; corporations, 125.

The above estimate is as nearly correct as time allowed has permitted me to make.

Respectfully yours,

J. M. RIGGS,  
Deputy Assessor Income Taxes.

## ECONOMY STREAK STRIKES MEMBERS OF BOTH HOUSES

### Many Small Items Cut Out of the Salary and Accounts Measures.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Economy and division were the bases of action in both the House and Senate yesterday. In the upper branch there was a fight against the confirmation of A. A. Wilder as a member of the Commission to Compile Laws, principally because his firm had earned a good fee from the tax office, but it was unavailing. On the salary bill many items were cut down, but the savings were slight.

In the House the cutting was done on the items of appropriation for the Public Works Department in this city, the sums being trivial, while on the other islands the amounts added were large. The World's Fair item passed at \$30,000 under the Superintendent of Public Works.

Both houses received an invitation to visit Kapiolani Park, and the trip will be made on Friday afternoon. The close of the first week of the session finds the House half way through the first of seven appropriation measures.

#### IN THE HOUSE.

When the House opened its session the first business was the reading of a letter from Delegate Kalanianaole, concerning Maui wharves and landings, which brought up a deal of discussion, ending with the appointment of Chillingworth, Kalama and Haia. The letter follows:

#### MAUI'S MANY NEEDS.

"I am in receipt of a letter from the chairman of the committee of a duly constituted meeting of citizens which was held at the Waikiki court house, Island of Maui, on April 24, 1903, for the purpose of considering the needs of the community in respect to the construction of adequate wharf accommodation at the wharf of Kahului, and to take measures for insuring the maintenance of public rights in the matter.

"The letter referred to above, and which is dated April 25, 1903, encloses copies of resolutions passed at the meeting, one of them being a request to me as the Congressional Delegate of the Territory to use my best influence and efforts towards obtaining the full object of the memorialists.

"I take this opportunity of acquainting you for the information of the House of Representatives that the resolutions I have alluded to, and which I believe have been already transmitted to you, have my hearty sympathy. I shall be prepared at the proper time to energetically concert with the Legislature in such action as I hope, may lead to a satisfactory realization of the wishes of the people in this important issue.

#### J. KALANIANAOLE,

"U. S. A. Congress, Delegate, H. T."

A petition for payment for damages in \$1,954, for the property taken in widening Fort street, between Beretania and Kukui streets, was presented by Isaac Noar, and the matter was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements.

#### INVITATION TO SEE PARK.

The Park Commission by L. A. Thurston, secretary, presented the following letter, the communication being accepted. Long making a strong argument that the members of the Legislature should be public spirited enough to look into such an institution, which is in the interest of the public, and the hour set for the trip being 2 o'clock in the afternoon:

"By the instructions of the Honolulu Park Commission I have the honor to extend to the House of Representatives an invitation to visit the Kapiolani Park at such time as may be convenient to that body, in order that the members thereof may see for themselves what is being done and what is desired to be done during the coming period.

"In this communication I beg to draw the attention of the House of Representatives to several facts, viz:

"1. The Kapiolani park is no longer under the control of a private corporation, but is exclusively a public park, the commissioners thereof being appointed by the Governor with the approval of the Senate, and serving without pay.

"2. Cases in which neither party answers ready will be peremptorily discontinued for the term. Cases in which either party answers ready will be for trial in their order unless a continuance is granted for good cause shown. Applications for continuance must be made in writing and copies of the moving papers must be served on the other party two days before the hearing. When a case comes up in its order and neither party is ready, the case will go to the foot of the calendar. When a case comes up in its order and but one party appears the trial shall nevertheless proceed if the party appearing demands it."

"BY THE COURT."

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## DIVISION OF MONEY.

Now that a basis of division has been reached as to the appropriations which are to be made for the various senatorial districts, in the Loan bill, it is well to look into the comparative amounts which will be thus given to the various counties. The taxable values, real and personal, for the two counties of Hawaii are not available, but those for the islands will give an appreciable estimate.

Taking the appraisement of 1902, when the real and personal property in the islands was listed at \$122,910,803, as the basis of the calculation the various islands would fare thus, in the division of the excess of the amounts to be placed in the Loan bill above those sum needed for the territorial works: Oahu, 55 per cent.; Hawaii, 22½ per cent.; Maui, 11½ per cent.; Kauai, 11 per cent.

If on the same basis the Loan bill is made for \$2,500,000, and that would be at the rate of 1 per cent. for each year, as permitted by the Organic Act, there would be then first taken from the total the amounts for wharves and docks, harbors and lights, for prisons and asylums, for schools and public buildings, and there would come the scramble for the remainder.

Of the amounts to be expended for purely territorial purposes the greatest amount probably will be that which will be needed for the harbor of Honolulu. It is demonstrable that if the city is to be kept in the line of the best going in the way of shipping, then there must be the very best harbor here and the dock facilities must be improved. It would be the best possible investment if a half million should be applied to these purposes. What with a new insane asylum, a new prison and the schools which are absolutely needed, another half million would be readily consumed.

Should the total of a million and a half be apportioned to the various districts, for the amounts are to be taken over by the several senatorial subdivisions, the sums by islands would be as follows: Oahu, \$825,000; Hawaii, \$337,500; Maui, \$172,500; Kauai, \$165,000. It is safe to say that there will be a hard time in dividing this money, for the resolutions already presented asking for appropriations would cover the amount several times over, and the members of the Legislature will find themselves in a hard hole, when it comes to satisfying themselves as to the proper placing of the amounts.

## PUBLIC SALARIES.

It is a rather difficult thing to say whether it would be wise or otherwise to reduce Territorial salaries, meaning in particular those of department chiefs. High salaries are supposed to attract good men; low salaries to repel them. Exceptions to the rule are where able men are willing to work for any salary for the sake of the prominence which they could use as a stepping stone to something better. Take the \$3,000 salary provided for a judge of the Circuit Court, for example. That insignificant sum keeps the Nestors of the bar—the men whose age, temperament, learning and experience fit them especially for the woolsock—off the bench; and leaves the positions to young lawyers who want them for prestige in future practice or to politicians who can make the power of the court subservient to their political ends. Probably the general average of justice would be higher in any community if lawyers long in practice came to the judgships here as they do in England, by promotion. It must be confessed, however, that the attraction of high salaries is not felt by good men alone; that bad men have been known to take an interest in them. When it comes to "getting there" in politics, the dark horse sometimes beats the white favorite; and it is not pleasant to award a great prize, which had been reserved for the favorite, to a suspected stranger. Perhaps the wisest way in the matter of salaries would be to regulate them by the prevailing rate of recompense for the same kind of labor in private life.

There seems to be some personal feeling in the Legislature against Supt. Cooper, growing largely out of the fact that he has taken a position antagonistic to the County act. Whether his points are good or not, they are ones which ought to be decided in court to save future trouble. Meanwhile any personal feeling against him should not be allowed to cripple the Public Works Department—which is not Cooper's but the people's—by withholding from it necessary appropriations.

If the story told in the Western Christian advocate about the Kauilwela Relief Camp is true, the sooner Theodore Richards comes back and shakes up the place the better. The Advertiser is suspicious that the two Relief Camps are dives and knows one of them to be a political colonization depot during campaigns. Neither seems to be a valuable institution from any legitimate point of view.

Where does any Senator get the idea that the Senate has a right to rename the Governor's appointees? It is for the Governor to appoint and the Senate to consider and advise, not to make new selections. Senatorial duty does not go beyond confirmation or rejection. Evidently the success of the previous Senate in imposing such worthies on the administration as Wright and the two Boyds has turned some heads.

And all the while Pearl Harbor is getting where it will be able to take in the biggest ships even if Honolulu's harbor can't.

## THE CRITICS OF SMALL FARMING.

Occasionally one hears from some old resident the remark: "I have lived here forty years and I tell you small farming will not pay. The thing has been tried over and over again and it has always failed. You are wasting your time and preparing strangers for disappointment when you urge them to come here and work farms."

So said the fine old Spanish Hidalgos when the Americans came on the semi-arid plains of California. They knew the land only as a grazing country on a large scale—fifteen acres to support one head of stock. Nothing would convince them that a small farmer could make a living in California—and he couldn't if he tried one of the old established industries. The American successors to the Mexican stockraisers had the same idea and insisted that California was good for nothing but range cattle. Their views were so persistently advanced that they fixed the common belief and the hopelessness of tilling California was echoed in Congress even by such men as Webster. But progressive Americans came, tried new methods, applied a little science to their industry, developed irrigation and now California is the paradise of the small farmer.

Within the memory of men in middle life the school maps marked a vast, vacant space in the West as "the great American desert." That "desert," now blossoming with the fruits of thrift and industry, contains some 20,000,000 people, mostly small farmers. Yet forty years ago the wiseacres were all against them.

Small farmers make a living and a profit not only among the sand and rocks of the West but in that vast region where the land is covered with snow for six months of the year. If they suffer from anything it is over-production, not poor crops.

That there have been failures in small farming here is true. There were also failures in large farming before the people learned the ins and outs of the sugar business. Only the other day a man who once failed in the pineapple line said in the hearing of this paper that if he had known then what the pineapple men know now he would have succeeded. "The newcomers," he said, "are profiting by our mistakes." Most of the early small farmers planted cereals and vegetables and when the blights came along they did not know what to do. Now the United States Agricultural Department's station here supplies them with remedies. That is one reason why home-grown cabbages are beginning to exclude the other kind in this market and why a farmer on Oahu feels safe this year in planting out twenty-five acres of water melons. The science of agriculture supersedes the old vocation of farming; and today the success of the small farmer is such that some of the Wahawa colonists have asked this paper to say nothing of their profits so that competitors won't come in; and others, taking a different view of their duty to the public have declared that they would not exchange their farm acre for acre, for the best land in Riverside—and they are men of long Southern California experience at that.

The trouble with the fossilized kamaaina is that he shuns his eyes to current facts and lives in the past. He remembers his earlier impressions and takes no new ones. As a witness to what is going on he is distinctly and irretrievably out of date.

Today various kinds of small farming are flourishing, to say nothing of the manner in which the Chinese are getting rich by raising products which the white farmers long ago abandoned.

There are small farmers today who are doing well with dairies; others are raising cane successfully and selling it to the nearest mill, at Oahu for instance, and keeping poultry and hogs and raising vegetables and fruits as a side issue; others are making money in pineapples; others are plaiting sisal after an experiment has proved its adaptability to the soil and its selling value in the market. Bananas are doing so well about Hilo that greater export facilities than the people there now possess are required.

Look at what Hawaii enjoys of the facilities of agriculture: a rich, deep volcanic soil, as fertile as that of Italy; great areas of public land; an ample rainfall; a frostless climate; abundant labor; free entrance to the mainland market and a considerable domestic market. To say that such a land cannot produce the special products of the tropics, cannot afford a livelihood to the cultivator, large or small, is not only an act of disloyalty, but it affronts the facts of common observation.

## EXPERT NAVAL GUNNERY.

It is pleasant to know that the Navy is paying closer attention to gunnery and that good scores are being made. Some years ago the gun and not the gunner was the desideratum. Given a fine weapon on a sound platform and anybody could do the rest. On that account the American marksmanship at Manila and Santiago bays was, contrary to the general impression, very bad indeed. At Santiago out of every hundred shots fired at the fleeing Spanish ships, but four struck the mark; and although the showing at Manila was better, it was not satisfactory to Admiral Dewey. Too much ammunition was used up to bring given results.

It is now dawning upon the Navy that marksmanship is as good a thing for the fighting man afloat as it is for the fighting man ashore. Once the soldier did not know its value any better than the sailor. The old way was to fire volleys, not to take "heads." Bradnock in the Pennsylvania woods fired by plateaus upon Indians who were selecting individual marks. At New Orleans, Pakemah did the same; but Jackson's men shot as if they were after game and killed and wounded 2,600 of the enemy, thus winning the battle. On the sea the volley was repeated by the broadside. Long ago the United States army put its faith in the individual marksman; and now the Navy is beginning to rest its confidence on the individual gunner.

By steady practice at maneuvers unusual scores have been made. On the Illinois, firing at a stationary target while the vessel was moving, a score of twelve hits out of thirteen shots was made with thirteen-inch guns at a distance of five miles. The gunners of the Iowa steaming at twelve knots past a stationary target, made thirty hits out of thirty shots with six-pounder rapid-fire guns. This feat was accomplished by three gun crews, each having ten shots. It beats all records. At San Francisco, lately, the submarine Gramus discharged a torpedo at a range of 350 yards and struck a stationary target squarely in the center. Admiral Glass's fleet, just returned from target practice at Magdalena bay, reports a marked increase in the proficiency of gunners.

This is the kind of thing that is going to tell in our next naval war—an event which may not be very far off. If America gets the best gunners in the world she can meet a much larger fleet than her own. Not relative tonnage afloat, but the percentage of shots that do execution will turn the scale of battle.

## ISLAND ADVERTISING.

The Advertiser learns that the exhibit to be made at St. Louis by the United States Government of Hawaiian products will be extensive and complete. In that event—the facts being foreshadowed in the official letter to Jared Smith already printed in these columns—it is the duty of the Territorial authorities to see that the exhibit shall not be duplicated at the expense of other and more approved methods of Territorial advertising. If the United States stands ready to pay for such an exhibit at St. Louis as we ourselves would be likely to make, then it would be a good business proposition to put our publicity fund into something else. Incidentally we could pay for literature for the Federal caretakers to distribute, though it must be confessed that literature does not go far at World's Fairs. People do not visit them to read but to see the sights and they expect, especially in warm weather, to burden themselves with books or pamphlets.

What Hawaii ought to do with her publicity money is to come to an agreement about low rates to these islands by rail and water, on the basis of supplying railroads and steamship lines with advertising in return for fare concessions. In other words to say to the transportation companies: "If you will distribute the folders we give you, and let us advertise your facilities for

bringing people here, we will see that you get enough new business to warrant you in granting low excursion rates. We pay for the literature, employ agents and provide the attractions; you distribute the literature and bring the people."

There are more methods of throwing away money in public advertising than there are of retrieving it. One is by the publication of books which nobody reads. Probably twenty, possibly forty books about Hawaii have been issued and a great many are to be found today in the market and in public and private libraries. The good they do, in stimulating tourist trade, is limited in proportion to their length and exhaustiveness. Twenty pages of succinct narrative with ten pictures to illustrate will answer all the questions tourists and home-seekers ask. The rush to Jamaica, Palm Beach and Coronado is largely due to such folders and to magazine advertisements, very little indeed to ponderous tomes believed possibly of bookmen, but of small interest to hurrying throngs of tourists. As for Southern California, descriptive books have had a very small place in its development and intelligent work through the railroads and steamship companies centering at San Francisco.

## LEGISLATIVE INDISCRETION.

The lower house of the Legislature Wednesday gave itself over to an exhibition of pettiness which is seldom equalled, and as one of the results it may be expected that there will be no overmastering anxiety on the part of capitalists, to secure bonds of the Territory of Hawaii. It has been recognized, even by the Home Rule Legislature, that the bounty voted to the Oahu Railway and Land Company years ago, under which franchise the road was constructed, constituted the consideration in a contract which has become binding upon the parties equally.

The amount now due was placed in the appropriation bill by the Finance Committee in accordance with recommendations, and in recognition of that first business principle, that contracts must be kept if there is to be a high standard of credit maintained. It was reached in the House on the second reading of the bill providing for current accounts. The clerk had not finished reading before, with a rush, there were a half dozen motions to cut out the item, and without a word of debate the motion prevailed, the men who voted for it laughing as though they had done something for which future generations would arise and bless their memory.

It is impossible to predict exactly the effects of this move, but it would be more deeply deplorable than it is, if it was not perfectly certain that the same men will later take up the tactics of the King of France, and march down the hill once more. It would be a serious handicap with which to go into the money markets of the United States to sell bonds, already authorized to the amount of \$5,000,000, the record that the Legislature had repudiated a debt incurred by the representatives of the people, and recognized by preceding legislative bodies.

Quite in line with this was the care with which the members cut out of the bill small items for Honolulu, and especially for the convenience of the Department of Public Works. Not only the other island members but as well as a faction of the Oahu men seemed to

outdo themselves in vitriolic enmity to the department, trying to cripple it in every small way. The result can be only to hamper the workings of this office upon which so much will depend for the next six months. The work of putting through needed improvements for the country must be done speedily and well. The preparations must be gone over carefully, yet the members seem animated by a desire to cripple the department. Showing how far the enmity of the members goes, the item for numbering houses in Honolulu, \$1,200, was stricken out after a heated speech by Kumala. Not even the statements of his fellows, that small deliveries must depend upon the numbering of houses, would influence the Fourth District man, and the out-of-town members were only too glad to reduce the Honolulu items.

There came a change over the spirit of their dreams once the out of town figures were reached. The adding of \$15,000 for fire engines for Maui brought shouts of glee from the Honolulu men who had fought the items for their own city: \$15,000 for homestead roads in Hamakua was voted with a readiness which pleased the members and every other district on the big island without opposition secured all that it asked, except where it was found that some plantation might share in the benefits.

It was most interesting indeed to see that the members have not even attempted to carry out the spirit of their own resolution, passed on Monday, declaring for pro rata appropriations for the counties, on the basis of assessable values. If the present course is pursued it is easy to see that there will be no money for the carrying through of the improvements authorized, nor will there be any sums to turn over to the counties when they begin business. Care must be taken if the appropriations are to be kept within the amounts that will be available for their payment, and indiscriminate authorizations wherever there is a demand, will mean that the work cannot be carried out, and that the country will find itself next year where it has been for the past two years.

Russia's latest scheme, that of making China an ally, is the most dangerous one to Chinese autonomy she has yet broached. It involves, among other well-laid plans, the "instruction" and practical control of the Chinese army. The idea has two advantages from the Russian point of view: One is to get rid of the Japanese military tutors who are at work wounding their old enemies into a formidable defensive force; the other is to paralyze any initiative the Chinese may ever wish to take in a military way. The Russian "instructors" would be sure not to teach the descendants of the soldiers of Genghis and Kublai too much; and as spies they would be able to know all that went on in Chinese military circles. If the proposed alliance ever becomes a reality, the future of China as an independent power will not be difficult to forecast.

Our troops in Mindanao have killed their forty-third Sultan. Lest some one may fear that this is a war on royalty it might be well to say that the rank of Sultan among the Moros is not much higher than that of constable among Americans and that the constable gets the better pay.

Supt. Cooper yesterday sent a formal letter to Secretary Carter, of the Board of Public Institutions, declining to turn over property to the board, and also refusing to act as its executive officer. Among other things he says:

"In answer thereto I have to say with all due respect that I must decline to accede to the request and to accept the appointment suggested, for the following reasons:

"1st. That by virtue of my office as Superintendent of Public Works I am charged with the control, management and maintenance of the harbors, wharves, pilots and towage, and the Executive and Judiciary buildings, and that I have no power to surrender such control, management and maintenance to any person or persons whatsoever."

"2nd. That I decline to recognize the rights of the Board of Public Institutions to assume control, management or maintenance of the harbors, wharves, pilots and towage, or of the Executive and Judiciary buildings in that I contend that said Board has no legal existence. (a) That the sections contained in Act 31 of the Session Laws of 1903 purporting to establish a Board of Public Institutions are illegal, being in contravention of the Organic Act generally and specifically of section 45 of said act, it being a separate and distinct subject not expressed in the title of said act. (b) That in any case the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii has no authority to modify or change the form of Territorial government as established by the Organic Act, by creating a Board of Public Institutions with any executive powers or right to assume the control, management or maintenance of any public works of the Territory, previously under the control or management of any executive officer acting under authority of the Organic Act. (c) Further, that if the Legislature did possess authority to create a Board of Public Institutions the Board sought to be created is illegal in that the power of appointment of members of a public character is vested in the Governor of the Territory by section 80 of the Organic Act. (d) If it should be contended that the Legislature has selected appointees of the Governor for such board, such contention cannot be successfully maintained for one of the members of the Board, the Secretary of the Territory, is an appointee of the President of the United States."

Treasurer Kepokai has received a protest from residents of Ewa district against the issuance of a license to J. H. Johnson at Honolulu. The protest is signed by Manager Renton and other Ewa plantation residents, and W. A. Mackintosh officiating.

There was a meeting yesterday of the tax assessors of the various islands as a Board of Equalization. No basis of assessment has as yet been agreed upon and another meeting will be held today. Plantation returns are under consideration.

Bruises, Wounds and Lacerations need an antiseptic dressing. Chamberlain's Pain Balm answers this purpose to perfection. It is a liniment of wonderful healing power. One application gives relief. Try it. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

## LOCAL BREVIETIES.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Richard Westoby, an Englishman, was naturalized by Judge Estee yesterday.

The following criminal cases are set for trial before Judge Robinson today: Nos. 57, 39, 31, 34, 25, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40.

Three Portuguese are reported to have had an encounter with a wild boar in Halawa gulch last Sunday, but escaped without injury.

The contract has been awarded to Thos. Nott for the construction of two teacher cottages, one at Honokawai, the other at Waipio.

Mr. Cameron, an assistant at Mrs. Williams' undertaking rooms, inoculated himself with embalming fluid Monday and has been unconscious much of the time since.

A native on Hawaii is reported to have found a war spear in a cave in Kauai last week. Some people claim that the spear once belonged to Kamehameha the Great.

Owing to the near departure of the British warships for the Orient, the sailors and marines of the Amphitrite are unable to hold a return revolver and rifle shoot with the police.

A number of depositors in the Postal Savings Bank have responded to Secretary Carter's request that they call for their money, and they have been given certificates for the amounts still due them.

The Mutual Telephone Co. is the first of the fire claimants to signify its willingness in writing to accept the bonds pro rata. The company yesterday offered to take one bond in part payment of its claim.

The Trustees of the Baseball League have reached such a stage of progress with their work for the new park that they now advertise for tenders for the various concessions, the bids to be held open during the week.

J. U. Smith of Hilo returned on the Kinau yesterday, after having made a deposition before United States Attorney Breckinridge in regard to the Alaskan boundary dispute. Smith was commissioner in Alaska in 1897.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Chinese builders of the Iwilei stockade have taken possession under a writ of restitution.

# CABLE PEOPLE MUST FORM AMERICAN COLONY

When the late John W. Mackay conceived the idea of laying an all-American cable between the United States and the Philippine Islands, he didn't know that he would have to colonize an island in the Pacific to complete the job. Such is the case, however, and here is the story.

Mr. Mackay proposed to the United States Government to lay what should be known as an all-American cable between San Francisco and Manila, with cable stations at Honolulu and Guam. His company got the concession.

When the surveys were made, it was found that it would be too expensive and pretty hazardous to lay the cable from Honolulu clear through to Guam without a midway station. There were plenty of islands between the Hawaiian group, and Guam, owned by various foreign Governments, any one of which would have been only too glad to give the cable company the necessary concession to land the cable and erect a cable station.

The handiest of all the islands between Honolulu and Guam would have been the Marshall Islands, owned by Germany. The German Emperor was not only quite willing to let the company appropriate any one of those islands for a cable station, but let it be known to the company that it would be a very nice thing all around if one of the islands was taken.

President Roosevelt would not tolerate the idea of the cable touching any land between San Francisco and Manila, other than land owned by the United States, and so an American island had to be found. The only other land in that particular part of the world owned by our Government was the Midway Islands. These islands were on a straight line between Honolulu and Guam, would be about equidistant from the two. The islands are, however, considerably to the north of both Honolulu and Guam. They were the only available territory, though, and so the cable station had to be put on one of those islands.

Probably not many persons in these parts know very much about the Midway Islands. The name is rather pretentious, but as a matter of fact the group consists of just two small islands, and both are about as barren as the Desert of Gobi. One of the islands is called Green Island, because as many as four skimpy, sickly-looking shrubs are to be found growing on one of the sand dunes. The other island is sand Island, and its name doesn't belie it. So far as anybody has ever discovered, not a living thing ever allowed itself to grow there. That is the piece of land which has been selected for the cable station. Sand Island was selected rather than Green Island because the shore approaches were better.

So far as the memory of man runneth the only useful purpose that Sand Island ever served has been to furnish a nesting place for certain birds of rare plumage which wing their flight from one island to another in the Southern Pacific. The plumage of the Sand Island birds has always had a magnet in Asiatic ports, and some of the half-civilized tribes of neighboring islands have made it their business for many years to visit the island every now and then on a bird-slaughtering expedition.

When after the death of John W. Mackay his place had been taken by his son, Clarence H. Mackay, the latter's attention was called to the Midway cable station proposition, and it was suggested to him that the company might find some difficulty in colonizing the island sufficiently for cable purposes. After young Mr. Mackay had gone over the whole Sand Island situation, he realized that the company would not only have to find men who were willing to take up their abode in a barren island in the Pacific for a reasonably long period, but that every pound of provisions consumed by the colonists would have to be carried there, and in the beginning every ounce of water drunk must also be conveyed to the island, because at present there is no sweet water on the island.

Furthermore, the gentlemen who have been in the habit of dropping down to Sand Island for the purpose of bird shooting during the past century or two have not been regarded as human beings of thoroughly domesticated habits. Some of them have been known even to so far forget themselves as to kill and eat a fellow man. When that phase of the situation was contemplated it was seen at once that the island would not only have to be colonized and fructified and provisioned, but it would also have to be fortified.

"Nice island, that," said young Mr. Mackay one day, after he had gone over the situation with Mr. Ward, the vice-president of the company. "Wouldn't it be pleasant if all our cable stations were like that? However, we have undertaken the job, and we'll have a cable between San Francisco and Manila that touches only all-American territory or we'll know the reason why."

Sand Island is about three-quarters of a mile long and half a mile wide, so that the work of fortification will not be particularly difficult. By a recent decision of the Government at Washington the cable company will not be bothered with the fortification. The Midway Islands have been put under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department, and such fortifying as they may his arrival in San Francisco.

need will be attended to by the Secretary of the Navy.

The laying of the Honolulu-Manila section of the cable will begin early in May. The cable ship will sail from London early in April, and as soon as it gets to Manila the work of laying that section of the cable will begin.

The section from Manila to Guam will be put down first, thence the cable ship will proceed to Sand Island and from there to Honolulu. About the same time that the cable ship sails from London a colonizing party, so to put it, will leave San Francisco for Sand Island. The party will be made up of about fifteen men, including the superintendent of the Sand Island station, three or four telegraph operators, some electricians, a few laborers, a doctor and a small hospital staff.

The expedition of the colonists will be much more formidable in its outfit than that of the cable ship. They will carry with them a quantity of canned goods, medicines, bandages, surgical appliances and general hospital stores, together with tents for temporary use and the materials for building a permanent cable station and houses for the crew. The Government reports have it that water, character and constituency not very well established, has been found on Sand Island by digging ten or fifteen feet below the surface. It is suspected that this water is sweet water, but that is not definitely known.

The colonists will take with them a well digger and the necessary paraphernalia to equip a few drive wells. It is not believed, however, that the well digger will be able to take any such liberties with the bowels of Sand Island as he might take with the bowels of the earth in the United States. An artesian well, 50 or 100 feet deep in this country, is just a plain, ordinary, everyday kind of a well. It is feared that if they undertake, on Sand Island, to push a well point very far toward the center of the earth, they will strike the Pacific Ocean before they have pushed a great way, and get instead of sweet water an upflow of old ocean.

Not only is this possibility feared, but it is also believed that water which can be found so near the surface as ten or twelve feet will become easily exhausted. If that be true, then it wouldn't take many wells, sunk into an island half a mile wide and three-quarters of a mile long, to exhaust the water supply. In that event, of course, fresh water would be either a matter of importation, or it would have to be obtained by the distillation of sea water.

The company has already plenty of volunteers for its first station crew on Sand Island. How long they will be willing to stay and whether there will be any great amount of difficulty in getting a relay for the first crew are problems for the future, and the company is quite willing, under the circumstances, to let the future take care of it.

Unless, however, Sand Island is past all redemption, it is quite within the possibilities that within a few years it may have become one of the loveliest spots in the southern Pacific. As soon as the first cable crew has established itself, the company intends to begin the importation to the island of the best soil to be found in all that region of the Pacific. If anybody out Sand Island has three-quarters of a square mile of A No. 1 soil for sale at reasonable terms, he ought to get into communication with Mr. Mackay or Mr. Ward as soon as possible. The first dose of soil tonic will be followed by another and yet another, until the native soil has become vigorous enough to support any old kind of vegetation.

The company is determined, before it gets through with Sand Island, that the desert shall blossom as the rose.

## MERCHANTS WILL ASK TO BE PAID

(From Thursday's Daily.)

What will be done by the Merchants' Association in the matter of the Fire Claims bonds was yesterday put over the result of the meeting of the Chinese and Japanese claimants had been held. A special meeting of the Association was held for the purpose of looking into the question, and then only were the members of the body told of the position in which the action of the Oriental claimants has placed this matter. In consequence it was determined that no action should be taken.

The joint committee on Fire Claims, representing the Merchants' Association and Chamber of Commerce, which sent J. G. Pratt to Washington to work for the passage of the claims bill, met before the Association gathering, and went over the collections and expenses, at length. It was shown that there had been collected \$7,000 from the various contributing agencies all of which money had been spent in the keeping of Mr. Pratt in Washington, and other expenses. The work of the committee was then wound up.

When the Merchants met it was decided that the Legislature should be asked to reimburse the merchants for their expense, and as well that there be added to the sum named \$3,000 which is to be given to Mr. Pratt, as compensation for his services.

The committee filed a report, setting forth a letter from United States Senator Clark, saying that Mr. Pratt had done in two years what no Senator of the United States could have done in fifteen years, got a million appropriated, and other nice things about his former fellow citizen of Wyoming. The decision to ask for the extra compensation for Mr. Pratt and the reimbursement was unanimous.

A committee of three, F. W. Macfarlane, W. W. Hall and J. F. Humburg, was appointed to frame and submit a minute upon the death of President W. W. Dimond. Vice-President Smith was appointed a committee of one to frame and forward a cablegram of greeting to President Roosevelt upon

# CHINESE AND JAPANESE AGREE TO ACCEPT PRO RATA OF FIRE BONDS

## Meetings Held Last Evening at Which Agreement Is Ratified That Will Let Loose a Million Dollars of the Fire Claims Money. Bonds Will Go to New York After Transfer.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Chinese and Japanese fire claimants, to whom is due nearly a million dollars, will notify Secretary Carter and Treasury Agent MacLennan today of their willingness to accept bonds pro rata on the claims, taking of the bond issue a total amounting to nearly \$225,000.

The bonds which will be taken by the claimants are to be sold to the Bank of Hawaii at 90, according to the understanding with President C. M. Cooke, the bonds then to be turned over to the Wells Fargo Bank of New York.

This action was decided upon at a meeting of the Japanese and Chinese claimants held last evening, and it is expected now that payment by Mr. MacLennan will begin before the end of the week.

The Japanese committee of thirty, who were trustees for all the claimants of that nationality, met last evening at the Japanese consulate and it was unanimously agreed to accept the pro rata of bonds. There is simple proviso that the Bank of Hawaii shall buy the bonds at 90, the option previously extended having expired on May 2, but it is the expectation that the Wells Fargo Bank of New York will renew the option.

Altogether the Japanese hold claims amounting to \$325,000, and they will receive for this \$75,000 in bonds, the remainder in cash.

The Chinese fire claimants held a meeting at the Chinese theater on Liliha street and there one thousand signed an agreement to take a pro rata of the bonds. Altogether, about \$150,000 in bonds will be taken by the Chinese, their total claims amounting to between \$600,000 and \$700,000.

The meeting was called to order by Poon Kwai Leong, Secretary of the Chinese consulate, the gathering having been called by a poster signed by Poon Kwai Leong, C. K. Ai, Chock Tong and Wong Chow. Mr. Poon stated briefly the object of the meeting—to discuss the advisability of accepting bonds in settlement of the fire claims balance. Upon motion of Ho Fon C. K. Ai was elected chairman and Chock Tong as secretary. The chairman then called upon Consul Chan for a few remarks, and the latter advised the claimants to accept the bonds rather than wait until they could be sold by the Territory, which was causing a loss in interest of \$200 per day. Chang Kim also addressed the meeting, advising the acceptance of the bonds. A committee was then chosen for the purpose of drafting an agreement for all the claimants to sign. This committee was composed of Chang Kim, Poon Kwai Leong, Chock Tong, Wong Chow and C. K. Ai, and it immediately presented its report. Claimants were then called forward and signed the following agreement:

"We, the undersigned awardees and assignees of the fire claims as set opposite our respective names, hereby subscribe for and agree to take at par such number and amount in proportion of the fire claims bonds issued by the Territory of Hawaii under an act of Congress of January 26, 1903, as the aggregate amount of the bonds issued bears to the amount of the awards by the Fire Claims Commission and do hereby authorize and empower Messrs. Chang Kim, Poon Kwai Leong, Chock Tong, Wong Chow and C. K. Ai to act for us as our agents and attorneys in fact, to make any and all needful or necessary negotiations and arrangements with the Territory of Hawaii, its officers or agents, and with any bank or banks for the purchase and sale or transfer of said bonds or any thereof or any part or portion thereof, at the highest price obtainable in the estimation and judgment of our said agents and attorneys in fact hereinbefore mentioned."

The larger claimants had been called upon and signed during the day but all of the Chinese present added their signatures, making the total number of signatures about 1,000. The committee will call upon Mr. MacLennan today with the lists, and payment will be made as soon as the arrangements can be completed.

# BUSY WORK IN THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY

(Continued from page 1.)

000; roads and bridges, fifth district, \$50,000.

Kauai—Waimea—Roads and bridges, \$1,250; new bridge over Waimea river, \$2,000; bridge at Hoia gulch, \$1,000.

Lihue—Regrading of roads into Huleia valley, \$8,000; roads and bridges, \$3,875; regrading road into Nuuanu valley, \$500; bridge at Huleia gulch, \$2,500; steam roller, \$3,000; regrading Lihue road, \$5,000.

Koloa—Roads and bridges, \$1,500. road in Kalaheo valley, \$500.

Hanalei—Roads and bridges, \$1,500.

Kauaihau—Roads and bridges, \$3,225.

Niihau—Roads and bridges, \$125.

SCHOOLS AND LANDS.

This ended the road raids, and the House took up the appropriations for the school department. The following sums were allowed: Furniture and fixtures, \$3,000; industrial and manual training, \$2,000; book fund, \$4,000; stationery and incidentals, \$2,000; expenses of summer school, \$2,000; repairing school buildings, \$7,500; lace making to be taught in the normal school by local teachers, \$1,500; support of La-Hainaluna, \$2,500; boys' industrial school, \$3,600; girls' industrial school, \$800; live stock and farming implements for boys' industrial school, \$2,000.

The Department of Public Lands received \$3,875, all that it asked for the

main department. But when it came to the commission of agriculture and forestry there was a breeze because the item of \$2,500 for incidentals was not sufficiently specific. Consideration of that particular item was deferred. The item for agricultural fairs was raised from \$1,250 to \$2,500. Consideration of the item of \$12,500 for field and office work for the survey department was deferred, but that department got \$400 for taking care of the weather and \$75 for publishing maps.

WAR ON BOARD OF HEALTH.

Then came the appropriations for the Board of Health, and there was trouble at once. The item of \$3,750 for general expenses was put over. In the second item of \$1,250 for disinfectants and vaccine, the word vaccine was stricken out.

Then Kapihea's chance came and he jumped at it eagerly. He was born that way. It was on the third item, providing for the appropriation for \$60,000 "for the segregation, support and treatment of lepers." He moved that the word "segregation" be stricken out, but nobody paid any attention, and he withdrew the motion. Kumalae spoke.

There was a motion to refer the whole leper business to a special committee, and the chair ruled that it had passed whereupon there was a howl of protest, and Chillingworth read the riot

act to those members who were cutting up monkey shins at the expense of the unfortunate at the leper settlement. This had a sudden sobering effect, and the item was passed as read. An item of \$10,000 was inserted in the bill for medical treatment for lepers, another of \$350 for an entertainment fund for the lepers, and still another of

\$3,000 and passed.

Five thousand dollars were given for a telephone system at the leper settlement, after which the committee arose and reported progress and the House adjourned.

# GREAT BRITAIN WISHES TO SAVE PERSIA FROM CZAR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 6.—Lord Lansdowne has notified the powers, through the ambassadors here, that any attempt to establish a base on the Persian Gulf will be opposed with force.

This declaration follows immediately upon the announcement of what is called the "British Monroe Doctrine" with relation to Persian shores.

This brief cablegram indicates that Great Britain has decided to take a decided stand in the grave complications which have been piling up in Asia during the last couple of years. It means that she is unwilling to allow Germany or Russia to get a foothold on the Persian Gulf which might injure her own vast foothold in India. It is significant also that many British statesmen believe that Persia is nearing its end as a power in Asia. The Shah's influence in Asia is very small now compared to what it was forty years ago. He has spent millions and has secured these millions from Russian bankers so that it is probable that Russia has a stronger influence over his dominions today than Great Britain, although the interests of the latter are of much more importance in the immediate neighborhood than are those of the former. A glance at the map of Asia shows what might happen were Russia to have a port on the Persian Gulf and thus be able to send hordes of soldiers by rail direct from Southern Russia to the shores of the Indian Ocean—constituting a menace to both India and Egypt. In the British House of Commons recently the ministry stated categorically, through Viscount Cranborne, that Great Britain desired to maintain the present status in the Persian Gulf and in Persia, and that such maintenance is incompatible with the occupation by any Power of a port on the waters bounding the Shah's dominions on the south.

Great Britain announced this "Persian Gulf Doctrine" because she believes her Asiatic position imperilled, and for the following reasons, stated by a keen observer in the London "Times":

"It is not our commercial supremacy only that would be challenged if other nations once gained a foothold in the Persian Gulf. The whole balance of naval and military power in this part of Asia would inevitably be affected, and we should have no Japan whom we could call in to redress it in our favor. To any one who is at all intimately acquainted with international politics the idea that we could rely upon the appearance of Germany on the scene to act as a counterpoise to Russia must seem quite as futile as that Russia's policy of expansion in Asia can be arrested by graceful concessions. India would for the first time for upward of century be exposed to attack from a naval base within close proximity to her shores, and though that is a danger against which she could be protected so long as we preserve our command of the sea, it would mean an additional task for our navy and involve a substantial increase of the naval force permanently stationed in our Indian waters. . . . In the course of a given number of years the whole line of land defenses behind which India has entrenched herself at such enormous cost of treasure and labor would be turned, and her resources would have to be strained afresh to meet a new military situation far more complicated and threatening than any she has yet had to deal with. And I have suggested so far only the material effects upon our position in India. Might not the moral effect be more serious still if our Indian empire were subjected to the immediate reaction of every international complication in which our world-wide interests must at times involve us?"

There is a party in England which believes that Russia should be allowed to have her way in Persia, but this party is a small minority.

\$500 to pay freight on packages sent to the Settlement.

AS TO MEDICINES.

Five thousand dollars were given for the support of non-leprosy children of lepers. The House then passed the Settlement matters for the present, and wisely concluded that the appropriation of \$10,000 for the insane asylum should stand. The item of \$5,000 for extra quarantine expenses in case of emergency was stricken out.

There was some question, in jocular humor, about the item of \$2,000 to pay the running expenses of the garbage crematory. "I have heard it said here," observed Chillingworth, apropos of this spirit, "that this garbage is being dumped in Kakaako. Gentlemen, there is a case of small pox in Kakaako now. If you want to have some kind of an epidemic here you can go ahead and spread this filth about."

Harris explained that the item did not belong under the heading of the Board of Health at all, and presently it was stricken out and inserted in the list of the Board of Public Works, the amount being placed at \$1,800. The outside hospitals got all they asked for, and so did those of Honolulu after an attempt had been made to postpone consideration of the item of \$12,500 for the Queen's Hospital. Kapiolani Maternity Home was given \$3,000 instead of \$2,400.

There was considerable discussion of the item appropriating \$2,500 for medicines for territorial dispensaries, incidental to which Vida said the Board of Health had used money given to it to purchase favorite kinds of medicines that only one drug store kept, so that bidding for contracts became a farce. "I believe, Mr. Chairman," he shouted, "that one medicine is as good as another." Then he tried to explain what he really did mean, and was a little confused about it. The item was raised to \$3,000 and passed.

There was considerable discussion of the item appropriating \$2,500 for medical treatment for lepers. Baldwin wanted that done before; the whole increase was over \$237,000. He said that the Legislature intended to turn over \$867,000 to the Board

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## ECONOMY STREAK STRIKES MEMBERS OF BOTH HOUSES

(Continued from page 3.)

was the first item after luncheon, and the appropriation was knocked out. Lighthouse expenses, \$750, was attacked on the grounds that the Organic Act provided for government control. Vida said he had been informed that Collector Stackable would take up care of the lights just as soon as the Territory stopped payment. Action was deferred on motion of Harris that such action be followed by a letter to Collector Stackable asking if he will take the lights.

Chairman Harris moved to strike out Expenses of steam tug, \$5,000, saying it costs \$3,200 to operate the tug which does nothing but tow garbage scows. He said there were three companies ready to tow the garbage for \$250 a month, two trips a day. The item was referred to a committee, the chair naming Harris, Aylett and Pali. For pilot boats, \$500 was apportioned. The numbering of houses, \$1,200, brought out a fight. Kumalae saying that the department had promised to complete the work in one year, yet officials were still drawing salary, while it had been given to a Chinese or Hawaiian the work would have been finished.

Chairman Wright precipitated a small row by saying the question was one of spending all the money on this island, but after he was called down the question was lost, the item being struck out.

### RAILROAD SUBSIDY OUT.

The item for the Oahu railway subsidy, \$9,275, was arbitrarily cut out, the chair refusing to entertain a motion to refer to a committee.

Electric light, Honolulu, \$3,000, was passed as was police fire alarm maintenance, 1,750; electric light, Hilo, \$1,000, and lighting streets other than Honolulu and Hilo, \$500.

### WILL INVESTIGATE PARKS.

The Honolulu Park Commission item, \$3,600, was deferred, the whole park matter being referred to a committee, Messrs. Lewis, Gandal and Hernandez, the Honolulu members being ignored.

Waiaikamio camp rental, \$450, and running expenses market, \$250, passed; but the laundry item, \$2,750, was discussed at length and carried. For curbing and paving government sidewalks, \$2,000 was asked and passed, but the item, \$6,250, for constructing sidewalks under Chapter 23 Section 774, Civil Laws, was stricken out. Fencing and grading government lots, \$2,500, and quarantining diseased animals, \$500, were agreed to, but expenses veterinarians outside Honolulu, \$600, had a struggle, being carried by the Chairman after a tie vote.

Government pounds, \$250, brought up a fight and was knocked out but care government cemeteries, \$1,000, went through as did rent kerosene warehouse lands, \$200.

Taking up the out of town matters \$500 for jail and court house repairs, Waiolihi; \$1,200 for Lahaina court house and grounds; \$600 for jailor's cottage, North Kona; \$500 warehouse Naipoopo; \$400 jailor's cottage Kipahulu; \$1,000 jail Kipahulu, were passed almost without objection, and \$300 for wharf shed at Hoopulea and \$500 same Hookena were added to the bill.

### SEWERS AND WATERWORKS.

Sewerage, Honolulu, brought up \$78,70 for the Ward district sewer which passed; and \$6,500 for running expenses sewer pumping station, which was deferred on the statement that the engineers had been notified that wages must be cut in view of the 8-hour law.

For running expenses of garbage service \$7,500 was appropriated as was \$750 for the sewer system maintenance, but \$1,800 for the expense of the garbage crematory went over until it was determined whether or not the crematory is to be built.

The water works were cared for with general repairs \$3,000, reservoir repairs \$2,000, running expenses \$3,750; but pumping expenses \$12,500 for the three was laid over. The outside districts got: Hilo water works, \$4,750; Laupahoehoe, \$50; Wailuku and Kahului, \$900; reservoir, Kahului, \$1,800; Lahaina, \$1,000; water pipes, Kula, from Polipoli or other springs, making seven miles of pipe, half to be paid by ranches, \$3,500; Kohala, \$200; Waiolihi, \$62.50; Waianae water works, \$1,000.

### LITERAL WITH CHEMICALS.

Fire Department expenses were passed at \$8,115; for chemical and hose wagons at Numunu and Judd street, in Kailihi and Waikiki, \$7,120 each, were passed and the same set aside for the same purpose at Hilo. Pali presented amendments for the same sum, \$7,120 each for Lahaina and Wailuku. Public grounds got \$450 and expenses for tools \$180, but the Thomas Square item, \$625, went over.

North Kona roads got \$4,500, the Huehue road towards Waimea, \$6,500; rock crusher, \$2,500, from Huehue to South Kohala, \$10,000. For South Kona the amounts provided were, general, \$3,600; roads about Koha and Hoopuloa, \$3,000. Roads and bridges, general, for Kona were given \$2,500; for road from Kahuku to Kona boundary, \$2,500; for rock crusher, \$2,500; for Volcano road, \$1,000. Puna roads received \$2,500; Volcano road, \$1,250; Kaiwi homesteads, \$3,750; (Pihonua road, \$250, being deferred); curbing and sidewalks, government lots, \$1,250. North Hilo received \$3,750 for general work. Hamakua received \$5,000 general, \$15,000 for the Ahualoa-Waimea road, and \$5,000 for homestead roads and trails. Honokaa; for homestead roads Paauilo to Kaineha, \$5,000; Kaala and Papalele homestead roads, \$2,000 each.

Keanalau here got the floor and made a heated argument for Olaa homestead roads, asking \$6,000. There was a long fight and the matter was decided.

North Kohala got \$8,000 for the roads general. Under South Kohala \$2,500 was appropriated for the Waimea court house. For the road from Nahanaao-

each hill to Keaumoku \$750 was asked but Vida opposed as it was a Parker ranch road purely. It passed and \$1,50 for the old Kohala road, \$500 on Kawaihae road, \$1,250 for Hamakua boundary road and \$250 for a bridge there was likewise adopted.

As Maui was reached Speaker Beckley moved the committee rise so that the Maui men might get together. Progress was reported and the House adjourned.

### IN THE SENATE.

The clerk read a supplementary opinion from Assistant Attorney-General Weaver, upon the eight hour labor law, holding the section referring to labor in public offices to be invalid. He says that the title relates to public works only, and that the Organic Act provides that but one subject may be embraced in an act. The violation of this makes only the section affected void. The opinion concludes:

"In the light of these decisions, I see no escape from the conclusion that the words 'in any public office of this Territory' in the third line of section 2 are contrary to the Organic Act and therefore invalid. This, however, does not invalidate the remainder of the Act, which is properly described in the title."

A communication was received from Delegate Kuhio signifying his intention to help secure the wants of Maui people as expressed at the Wailuku mass meeting of April 25.

### DISCUSSION OF PARKS.

A letter was read from L. A. Thurston, secretary of the Honolulu Park Association, extending an invitation to the Senate to visit Kapiolani Park. He called attention to the fact that the park was now a public institution, and also to the need of improvements, sanitary, and in increasing its beauty.

Senator Brown, also a member of the Commission, said that the park no longer belonged to a private corporation and the Territory should beautify it. He said thousands of people visited the park on Sundays, and that the Legislature was asked to visit the place and ascertain for itself what is needed. He moved that the invitation be accepted for Friday.

Senator J. T. Brown wanted to know if all the members of the Park Commission were Americans, he had heard that N. G. Irvin was a foreigner and had used this park for herding his cattle.

Senator Achil moved that the public lands committee investigate the needs of the commission, which carried. The invitation to visit the Park was accepted for Friday afternoon at two o'clock.

Senator Dickey presented a petition from Honolulu citizens favoring the appropriation for 50,000 copies of the Handbook of Hawaii.

### CLERK DRAWS TWO SALARIES.

Senator Isenberg presented a resolution providing that the officers of the Senate should receive the same pay as at the regular session. Senator Dickey asked if it was the intention to pay the clerk \$20 per day, he having been voted forty days' extra pay to complete the journal. He was told by Isenberg that the clerk employed extra help for this additional work. The resolution carried, Dickey voting "no."

### FIGHT ON WILDER.

The governor's nominations for the Code Commission were then taken up. The names of Chief Justice Frear and A. F. Judd were confirmed unanimously with 13 votes. Senator J. T. Brown moved to reject the name of A. A. Wilder, saying he was a "hoolie." Senator C. Brown said Wilder filled the idea of the bill; his father is an American, his mother a Hawaiian; further, there is not a more capable young lawyer in Honolulu, and he is not a Republican, but a Democrat.

Senator Baldwin said Wilder was an unusually bright lawyer and well capable of filling the place.

Senator Achil opposed the appointment of Wilder. He upheld the idea that the majority rules, and did not believe that Wilder could be elected in the House, nor could he receive a majority of the 11,000 votes of the country.

Further, Robertson and Wilder had already been voted \$10,000 for the fishery cases and this was sufficient for one firm. "The United States has one office for every man," said Achil. He favored a representative Hawaiian.

Enoch Johnson was capable to do the work. He believed either in electing all Republicans, or else that a Home Ruler be nominated, not a Democrat, as that party had only one thousand votes.

He suggested that the House be allowed to vote on Wilder's name, and said he did not believe he could be elected; but Enoch Johnson, Poepoe, or Kaiukou could be elected.

The nomination was confirmed 7 to 6, on the following vote: Ayes—C. Brown, Baldwin, Dickey, Paris, Isenberg, Crabbie, McCandless, 7; noes—Achil, J. T. Brown, Kahu, Nakapahu, Kalaukiani and Kaihi. Achil raised the point of order that a majority of the Senate is required to confirm, but the chair ruled against him.

The water works were cared for with general repairs \$3,000, reservoir repairs \$2,000, running expenses \$3,750; but pumping expenses \$12,500 for the three was laid over. The outside districts got: Hilo water works, \$4,750;

Laupahoehoe, \$50; Wailuku and Kahului, \$900; reservoir, Kahului, \$1,800; Lahaina, \$1,000; water pipes, Kula, from Polipoli or other springs, making seven miles of pipe, half to be paid by ranches, \$3,500; Kohala, \$200; Waiolihi, \$62.50; Waianae water works, \$1,000.

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He explained during the discussion that he didn't want Enoch Johnson appointed because he was his law partner, for he wasn't; they had quarreled and argued, and observed that the word "hoolie" appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every guaranteed package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

The salary bill was referred to a special committee, to be cut off, the audit act had been passed in order to make the auditor the keeper of the books of the Territory, and there was no necessity for additional bookkeepers in the treasury, water works, public works, and other offices.

### LEGISLATURE SUPREME.

Isenberg supported the motion, but C. Brown opposed it as an unnecessary interference with the executive branch of the government.

"We have no business to say what clerks should be employed and what dispensed with," said Brown.

"I say we have," replied Isenberg. "we were sent here by the people to run the government. If the executive is afraid to do it the Senate should cut off the clerks. We can clean out all the clerks not needed."

Brown agreed that the salaries could be cut off, but the legislature had nothing to do with the executive branch of the Territory.

"When Gregg was Minister of Finance he was distasteful to the legislature, and the legislature asked the King to remove him. The King told the legislature that it was none of its business, and wouldn't do it. Then the legislature cut off the salary," said Brown.

"Let's take a chance and see what the Governor will say," suggested Isenberg.

### ACHI'S POI AND SALT.

Achi said that it didn't do any good to refer anything to committees, as the reports were all voted down anyway. "Let us cut all the clerks down," he said, "the times are hard, and I cut my own clerks down, and have to cut myself down too. Sometimes I eat poi and salt alone."

"With a little poi on the side," suggested Crabbie.

Achi did not deign a reply.

Senator Baldwin favored a committee to find out what was needed, but did not believe in taking away the bookkeepers if the heads of departments said they were necessary. He didn't believe it, in the province of the legislature, to dictate to the executive.

McCandless said investigation was needed, that salaries had been raised all along the line, and that the Board of Health was wasting money. Dickey said he didn't want to be on the committee, he favored cutting the salaries of all officials. The motion to refer to committee was lost five to seven, C. Brown and Achi voting with the five House Rulers against the motion.

### FIGHT ON THE EX-QUEEN.

The salary bill was then taken up again. On motion of Senator C. Brown the item of \$900 for statistician, and \$750 for installing the office was struck out. Senator McCandless moved to reduce the allowance of Liliuokalani from \$3,750 to \$3,000, saying \$6,000 a year was more than the governor received.

Kaulauokalani called for the ayes and nos, and the motion was lost 5 to 8: ayes—Achi, Baldwin, Dickey, McCandless, Paris, 5; noes—C. Brown, J. T. Brown, Isenberg, Kahu, Kalau, Kalauokalani, Kaihi, Nakapahu and Crabbie, 8.

The motion of Senator Kalau to increase the salary of Wailuku district magistrate from \$2,880 to \$3,00

**Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.**

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

**German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. of Berlin.****Fortuna General Insurance Co. of Berlin.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

**General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.**

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

**YOUR SUGAR CROP**

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammonites it has to feed upon. Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

**NITRATE OF SODA**

(The Standard Ammoniate)

fed to each acre of growing cane will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletins giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on Post Card.

**WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director.**  
12-16 John St., New York,  
U. S. A.

**CHAMPIONSHIPS WILL BE PLAYED**

The inter-island tennis tournaments, for championships, will begin next week, on the courts of the Pacific and the Beretania Tennis clubs.

The men's singles will begin on Wednesday, May 13, the entries for the events closing at 5 p. m. on Monday, May 11, at the store of Pearson & Potter Company. This event will draw out the very best talent in the islands.

Following this contest there will be the ladies' singles, commencing on May 20, the men's doubles, commencing with May 25, and, on dates to be announced later, the ladies' doubles and mixed doubles. The dates for the close of the entries will be announced later, for each of the events.

**CONFIDENCE**

said Lord Chatham, "is a plant of slow growth." People believe in things that they see, and in a broad sense they are right. What is sometimes called blind faith is not faith at all. There must be reason and fact to form a foundation for trust. In regard to a medicine or remedy, for example, people ask, "Has it cured others?" Have cases like mine been relieved by it? Is it in harmony with the truths of modern science, and has it record above suspicion? If so, it is worthy of confidence; and if I am ever attacked by any of the maladies for which it is recommended I shall resort to it in full belief in its power to help me." On these lines

**WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION**

has won its high reputation among medical men, and the people of all civilized countries. They trust it for the same reason that they trust in the familiar laws of nature or in the action of common things. This effective remedy is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It quickly eradicates the poisonous, disease-breeding acids and other toxic matters from the system; regulates and promotes the normal action of the organs, gives vigorous appetite and digestion, and is infallible in Prostration—following Fevers, etc.—Scrofula, Influenza, Asthma, Wasting Diseases, Throat and Lung Troubles, etc.

Dr. W. A. Young, of Canada, says: "Your tasteless preparation of cod liver oil has given me uniformly satisfactory results, my patients having been of all ages." It is a product of the skill and science of to-day and is successful after the old style modes of treatment have been appealed to in vain. Sold by all chemists.

**SILVA IS IN MORE TROUBLE**

Referee Rawlins yesterday reported on the bankruptcy case of M. G. Silva, charging that the bankrupt had "committed willful and deliberate perjury." Rawlins says:

"If this statement can be taken as true then M. G. Silva is not a bankrupt and he came before this Honorable Court and committed willful and deliberate perjury by stating under oath that he was a bankrupt and unable to pay his debts. As shown by schedule his assets exceeded his liabilities in the sum of \$3,572.53. This appears to be an alarming state of affairs for a person who claims he is a bankrupt, but a very little figuring will show that this great difference between the assets and liabilities is due to an overvaluation of the value of his estate, and that the assets are worth about one-half the amount given by him."

Rawlins says that the bankrupt stated the values of his real estate and pointed out particular instances of overvaluation. The referee says also that \$5,603, listed as promissory notes due by the Hawaiian Dry Goods Association which purchased the White House from the alleged bankrupt, are worth absolutely nothing.

Rawlins says further that Silva overestimated the value of the estate by over \$1,000 and says regarding money borrowed by Silva: "In most cases the mortgagees are innocent Portuguese, who have been induced by the bankrupt to lend him their money, trusting to his honesty and integrity they loaned money to him only to find in the end that false representations had been made to them."

He also says that \$1,400 worth of liquor was purchased for Silva's grocery, which he declared was owned by L. Nunes. Rawlins adds: "This was denied by Nunes, who declared that Silva owned the store and that he worked for him. The lease of the premises was introduced in the evidence and revealed the fact that Silva was the lessee. In this instance the bankrupt swore to a deliberate falsehood."

The referee says that the bankrupt's property is held by the Waterhouse Co. under an order of Judge Robinson and the trustee refuses to turn it over. Judge Estee made an order instructing the bankrupt to file new schedules.

**MORE LICENSES TO SELL BEER**

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Treasurer Kepokal issued four additional malt liquor licenses yesterday. There is some talk now of an attack upon the beer law by the Anti-Saloon League, which claims that the law was illegally passed over the veto of the Governor. It is contended not only was the motion to reconsider put by a Senator who had not voted with the majority, but that a vote upon a veto cannot be reconsidered, according to parliamentary practice.

The following were the licenses issued yesterday:

A. F. Franca, mauka side Beretania street, near River. Fidelity Insurance Co.

J. W. Miller, makai side Queen, opposite south street. E. C. Winston and J. H. Boyd sureties.

Joseph A. McGuire, Fort street, in "Star" block. A. Hocking surety.

Frank C. Loumer, Ewa side Iwilei road. Fidelity Insurance Co. License delivered to J. Lightfoot.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The following beer licenses were issued by Treasurer Kepokal yesterday:

Henry Klemme—King and Beretania streets. E. H. F. Wolter surety.

D. McKenzie—Punchbowl and Queen streets. A. Hocking surety.

M. S. Deponte—Star block. E. A. C. Long surety.

Isaac C. Cockett—King street and Kamehameha IV road. E. C. Winston surety.

H. A. Vaverick—Alahele street below Queen street. L. Schweitzer surety.

Henry C. Vida—King street near Iwilei road. L. Schweitzer and Fred Harison sureties.

**DIMOND BEATS KAIULANI DOWN**

The barkentine F. H. Dimond came into port yesterday, nineteen days from San Francisco, with a large general cargo and an agreeable and sociable deck load of natives and other live stock. The Dimond is thus the winner of a race against one of the fastest wind-jammers in the coasting trade, the Kaiulani, to-wit. Both vessels left San Francisco on the same day. In fact, they took the same tow out of the Heads. For four days they were together, more or less, when the Kaiulani drew away on a course slightly different from that being followed by the Dimond. She did not make a great deal by the change, for the Dimond signed her again on the thirteenth day out. Both vessels were then making good way for the islands, and both had reasonably good winds and pleasant weather. After the thirteenth day no more was seen of the Kaiulani, but she should make port not later than today if she found anything like the weather the Dimond did. The Dimond brought down two passengers.

**TIME AND MONEY.**—Sickness causes a loss of both time and money. You lose the time and have the expense of medical attendance, entailing a double loss. This can be avoided by using some reliable remedy at the first stage of the sickness. The purchase of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy often proves a profitable investment, for, by its use at the first appearance of any unusual looseness of the bowels, a severe attack of diarrhoea or dysentery may be averted, that might otherwise compel a week's cessation from labor. Every household should have a bottle at hand. It never fails and is pleasant to take. Get it today. It may save a life. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

**RUSSIA AND CHINA MAY AGREE UPON A NEW ALLIANCE****Diplomats Are at Work to Placate Oriental Nation and Fix Treaty.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

MOSCOW, May 6.—Russian diplomacy is now being turned toward the placating of China. It is reported that an effort will be made to frame a treaty whereby Russia and China will form an offensive and defensive alliance. This would enable Russia to maintain a force in China for the assistance of her ally in maintaining order, and also for the instruction of the Chinese army.

**BULGARIA CALLS RUSSIA TO AID AGAINST TURKEY**

SOFIA, May 6.—The government has invoked the aid of Russia to secure a modification of the Porte's note. Turkey demands that the frontier troubles cease, and threatens to hold Bulgaria responsible, if the outlook is for a specific declaration of war.

SALONICA, May 6.—A body of Turkish soldiers invaded the Bulgarian quarter today and killed sixty men. There was such disturbance created that the city has been placed under martial law.

**Brother of Leland Stanford Dies in Poverty.**

NEW YORK, May 6.—Asa Stanford, a brother of the late Leland Stanford, died here today in poverty.

Little has been heard of Asa Stanford since he received \$100,000 by the will of his brother, man of millions and philanthropist, who died some years ago. Leland Stanford and his wife endowed the richest institution of learning in the world, and since his death Mrs. Stanford has made princely gifts to the University, which is in memory of their only son, Leland Stanford, Jr.

**Venezuelan Insurrection Receives Hard Blow.**

CARACAS, Venezuela, May 6.—Vice President Gomez has landed a detachment of troops at Tucacas and quelled the insurrection that has been growing about Coro and Barquisimeto. The rebels were taken by surprise. They have held Tucacas for months and received arms and ammunition from Curacao and shipped them into the Coro country over the Bolivar Railway.

**Emperor William Enthusiastically Greeted.**

ROME, May 6.—Emperor William departed today for his capital, having completed his visit to various points of interest about this city. He was greeted with the utmost enthusiasm along the route from the palace to the railroad station.

**Opposed to Canal Treaty.**

COLON, Colombia, May 6.—It has been announced that there will not be held a special session of the Congress to consider the canal question. Opposition to the treaty with the United States is growing daily.

**Russian Strikers Fight Soldiers.**

ST. PETERSBURG, May 6.—There was a long and bloody riot of the striking transportation men this morning, ending in a conflict with the troops. Three hundred of the strikers were injured in the riots.

**Strikers Placed Under Injunction.**

OMAHA, Neb., May 6.—The United States District Judge today granted an injunction against 3,000 striking teamsters, restraining them from interfering with interstate commerce.

**Plague Increases in China.**

CANTON, China, May 6.—Reports received by the authorities here indicate that the bubonic plague is increasing in almost every section of the Empire.

**Japan Will Bond for Warships.**

YOKOHAMA, Japan, May 6.—The Marquis Ito party, which is supporting the Seiyukai Ministry, has abandoned the increased land tax as a means of raising the funds required for naval betterments and bonds have been substituted. The land tax scheme of the Ministry had a great deal of opposition.

**Miles Not Anti-Imperialist.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—Major General Miles has issued a statement in which he denies formally that he has any connection with the Anti-Imperialists.

MADRID, May 6.—An unofficial dispatch from Morocco states that the Pretender is reported to have been assassinated. It is believed in many quarters that the report is correct. The Sultan has been known to be endeavoring in every way to stop the uprisings in Morocco. The death of the Pretender was thought to be the only means of checking the onslaught of the revolutionists and saving the Sultan from being eventually overthrown.

**Hair 55 Inches Long Grown by Cuticura.**

MISS B., of L., sends us through our British Agents, Messrs. R. Haworth & Sons, 27 and 28, Charterhouse Square, London, E. C., a strand of hair from her own head and measuring fifty-five inches in length, of which the annexed drawing is a photographic fac-simile. She attributes her magnificent head of hair to frequent shampooing with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA OINTMENT.

This is but one of many remarkable cases of the preservation and restoration of the hair in seemingly hopeless cases by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

**MILLIONS OF WOMEN** use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

**Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.**  
Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Amt. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W., So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Prop., CUTICURA MANUFACTURERS, Boston, U. S. A.

**PRIMO LAGER BEER**

We back it to knock out that tired feeling.

It's the best blood and muscle builder in the world.

WE HAVE ABSOLUTE PROOF OF ITS PURITY.

NEARLY EVERY DEALER CARRIES IT. INSIST ON GETTING IT.

**RIZAL LADRONES ARE SENTENCED TO DEATH**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

MANILA, May 6.—Colonel Julian Santos and Colonel Delaerio, two Rizal revolutionists, who were sentenced to death some time ago and later appealed their cases, have again been sentenced to death by the Philippine Supreme Court.

"Santos and Delaerio," said a recent dispatch from the Philippines, "are two of the worst rebel leaders yet alive. They were captured in Rizal province by Governor Daniel Rigard and in their first trial at Pasig were found guilty of brigandage, abduction, and disarming of police at Novaliches. Both have very bad records and had killed many natives and Americans during their careers as ladrones."

LONDON, May 6.—The Transvaal Loan of \$175,000,000 has been ratified.

CANSO, Nova Scotia, May 6.—The schooner Gloriana has been wrecked and her captain and fourteen men lost.

ROSEBURG, Or., May 6.—A stage was held up by highwaymen near here today and all of the passengers robbed. The robbers made their escape.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 6.—Rupture with Bulgaria is regarded as imminent. The Ottoman Government is mobilizing a vast body of troops for the purpose of striking promptly, the instant that hostilities begin.

GRAND CANYON, Ariz., May 6.—President Roosevelt and party arrived here today. The president is in splendid health.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—The Post Office investigation is to be extended to include the chief cities in the United States, under the jurisdiction of the Postmaster General.

**PEOPLE WE KNOW**

They Are Honolulu People and What They Say is of Local Interest.

When an incident like the following occurs right here at home, it is bound to carry weight with our readers. So many strange occurrences go the rounds of the press; are published as facts, people become skeptical. On one subject skepticism is rapidly disappearing. This is due to the actual experience of our citizens, and their public utterances regarding them. The doubter must doubt no more in the face of such evidence as this. The public statement of a reputable citizen living right in Honolulu, one whom you can see every day, leaves no ground for the skeptic to stand on.

Mrs. N. Joseph lives at the corner of Lihua and King streets, this city. She states as follows: "I was troubled for seven months with a lame back, and also suffered from occasional attacks of chills. These various complaints made my condition by no means a happy one, so that I much desired some remedy which would bring relief. This I found in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, some of which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co. store. I am pleased to say that they gave me not





# ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread  
more healthful.

Safeguards the food  
against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest  
menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

## ARRIVED.

Tuesday, May 5.  
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from  
Kau, Kona and Maui ports, at 11:49 a.m.

Wednesday, May 6.  
C. A. S. S. Aorangi, Phillips, from the  
Colonies, at 8:20 a.m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai  
ports, at 6 a.m.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, from Molokai  
ports, at 4 a.m.

Stmr. Maui, Bennett, from Hawaii  
ports, Am. bktm. W. H. Dimond, Hansen,  
20 days from San Francisco, at 8 a.m.

Thursday, May 7.  
Am. bk. Kalulani, Colly, 20 days  
from San Francisco.

Am. bk. Andrew Welch, Drew, from  
San Francisco, 23 days out.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Laha-  
na, Kukuhale and Homonaka, at 10:25  
a.m. with 3 drums, 4288 bags sugar, 5  
packages sundries.

## DEPARTED.

Tuesday, May 5.  
A. H. S. S. Nevadan, Weeden, for San  
Francisco, at 10 a.m.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and  
way ports, at 12 m.

Stmr. John Cummins, Searle, for Koo-  
ne ports, at 7 a.m.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui  
ports, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. Niihau, Thompson, for Nawili-  
willi, Koloa, Elelea, Hanamaulu, Han-  
ape and Ahukini, at 5 p.m.

Stmr. Waialeale, Mosher, for Wai-  
mea; explosives for all Kauai ports, at  
4 p.m.

Gas. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for  
Maui ports, at 4 p.m.

Sch. Moi Wahine, for Kohalaole, 3  
p.m.

Wednesday, May 6.  
C. A. S. S. Aorangi, Phillips, for Vic-  
toria and Vancouver.

Stmr. Helene, Nicholls, for Paau-  
hau and Oookala.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai,  
Maui and Lanai ports.

Thursday, May 7.  
Stmr. Kanai, Bruhn, for Eele, Ma-  
kaweli, Waimea and Kekaha, at 5 p.m.  
Schr. Lady, for Koohau ports, at 11  
a.m.

Br. cruiser Amphitrite, Windham, for  
Hongkong, at 10:45 a.m.

Br. Torpedo boat destroyer Sparrow-  
hawk, for Hongkong, at 10:45 a.m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Koloa  
and Nawiliwilli, mail and passengers  
only, at 5 p.m.

Br. torpedo boat destroyer Virago, for  
Hongkong, at 10:45 a.m.

Am. bktm. Jane L. Stanford, Molles-  
ted, for San Francisco, at 10:30 a.m.

## PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Kau, Kona and Maui ports, per  
stmr. Mauna Loa, May 5.—From Kona  
and Kau ports: Dr. Wilson, wife and  
child; O. B. Schmidt, W. E. Skinner, A.  
O. Henshaw and wife, N. Willfong, F.  
M. Scott, J. A. Maguire, Miss Clara Mc-  
Colgan, W. H. G. Arneemann, James  
Edwards, Y. Suga and child. From  
Maui ports: Rt. Rev. Bishop H. Bond  
Restarick, Mrs. C. D. Lufkin, Senator  
H. P. Baldwin, D. K. Kamohoi, R. P.  
Hose, S. Biddell and 38 deck.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. Mikahala,  
May 6.—E. J. Tannatt, Jno. Eliot,  
H. F. Mantze, W. O. Crowell, H.  
P. Faye, Mrs. H. P. Faye, Rev. G. S.  
Pearson, A. Knudsen, J. Emmeluth,  
Miss M. Laughlin and 61 deck.

From Molokai ports, per stmr. Lehua,  
May 6.—Mr. Sunter and five deck.

Per stmr. Noeau, May 7, from Ha-  
makua ports and Lahaina—Mr. Lorenz  
and 14 deck.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

For Hilo and way points, per stmr.  
Kinai, May 5.—Mrs. Matsunoto, Mrs.  
E. Post, Mrs. L. K. Kaili and two children,  
Miss Mary Saffrey, W. F. Johnstone,  
Mrs. Pratt and two children, Miss  
Grace Burgess, J. S. Low, Robert Hind,  
Rev. S. W. Kekuewa, Peter Lee Toma,  
Mrs. Lee Toma, Hugo Fromholz, G.  
Gibb and wife, R. Catton, F. E. Rich-  
ardson, C. H. Klugel, John Bonner, C.  
A. Bruns, Mrs. J. H. Wise and three  
children, Miss Kawai, R. H. Schne-  
reiter, W. E. Beavis, T. R. Robinson, Mrs.  
J. L. Richardson, L. Tobriner, J. Mich-  
aels, J. W. Smith.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine,  
May 5.—Judge A. S. Hartwell, Mrs. W.  
E. Shaw, Miss Swan, Miss J. T. McIn-  
tyre, T. Misawa, Alice Kekaulaha, F.  
S. Mansell, P. M. Pond, Jas. Lloyd and  
wife, Miss M. Daniels, Rev. O. P. Emer-  
son, Dr. Wall, Mrs. J. Kanui.

Per stmr. Lehua, May 4, for Kauai:  
A. W. Sunter; for Kaunakakai:  
A. Bannister.

For Molokai ports, per stmr. Lehua,  
May 6.—C. F. Chillingworth.

Per stmr. Mikahala, for Kauai ports,  
May 7.—C. H. Sweetser and wife, J. K.  
Farley, W. S. Stoddart, M. Rosenbladt,  
Chun Long, Mrs. Bechert, Miss How-  
ard, M. Lennox and wife, Mrs. T. Ono-  
ke, Ag Gang, M. K. Pukui, Mrs. Mc-  
Keague and 17 deck.

## DUE TODAY.

S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, from San  
Francisco, due in morning.

S. S. Siberia, Smith, from the Orient,  
due in afternoon.

## SAIL TODAY.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, D. Bennett, for  
Koohau ports, at 7 a.m.

U. S. A. T. Sumner, Lathrop, for Ma-  
nila, in afternoon.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for  
Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau  
ports, at noon.

Beginning next Saturday Judge De  
Bolt will give over Saturdays to hear-  
ing arguments upon demurrers and  
motions.

# DEATH RATE WAS SMALL

## VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.

There were but seventy-three deaths  
in Honolulu during the month of April,  
a death rate of only 1.857 to the thousand  
and of population. As usual the largest  
number of deaths was among the Hawaiians,  
nearly fifty per cent of the total  
being of that nationality.

The table of vital statistics as pre-  
pared by the Registrar General shows  
that of the total of seventy-three  
deaths, thirty-one were Hawaiians, sev-  
enteen Japanese, seven Portuguese,  
four Chinese, six American and two  
British and three of other nationalities.

Forty-two of the number were males,  
and thirty-one females. Sixteen deaths  
were of infants under one year of age,  
and twelve of persons over sixty years  
old.

During the month there were forty-  
five births and twenty-six marriages  
reported.

The cause of deaths was as follows:  
Febrie, 4; diarrheal, 3; venereal, 1;  
diabetic, 3; constitutional, 12; develop-  
mental, 3; nervous, 13; circulatory, 2;  
respiratory, 13; digestive, 9; urinary, 5;  
reproductive, 2; accident and violence, 3.

### THE INCOME TAX.

Senator Dickey received the follow-  
ing supplementary statement from  
Deputy Assessor Riggs yesterday:

Honolulu, May 7, 1903.

Hon. C. H. Dickey,  
Honolulu.

My Dear Senator:—Referring to my  
communication of 6th inst. re Income  
Tax Assessments of Doctors, Lawyers  
Merchants, Capitalists and Corporations,  
for the year ending June 30, 1902,  
permit me to state that the list as furnished  
you was based upon a net income of  
\$3,000 or over, same being ascertained by deducting from the gross  
income all expenses allowed by the In-  
come Tax Law except the exemption of  
\$1,000.

Respectfully yours,

J. M. RIGGS,  
Deputy Assessor Income Taxes.

## IROQUOIS TO LEAVE MAY 23

Captain Rodman, Commandant of the  
Naval Station, received a lengthy cable-  
gram from Commander Pond yester-  
day, stating that he would leave San  
Francisco, 23 days out.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Laha-  
na, Kukuhale and Homonaka, at 10:25  
a.m. with 3 drums, 4288 bags sugar, 5  
packages sundries.

## DEPARTED.

Tuesday, May 5.  
A. H. S. S. Nevadan, Weeden, for San  
Francisco, at 10 a.m.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and  
way ports, at 12 m.

Stmr. John Cummins, Searle, for Koo-  
ne ports, at 7 a.m.

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willi, Koloa, Elelea, Hanamaulu, Han-  
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hau and Oookala.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai,  
Maui and Lanai ports.

Thursday, May 7.  
Am. bk. Kalulani, Colly, 20 days  
from San Francisco.

Am. bk. Andrew Welch, Drew, from  
San Francisco, 23 days out.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Laha-  
na, Kukuhale and Homonaka, at 10:25  
a.m. with 3 drums, 4288 bags sugar, 5  
packages sundries.

## BRITISH WARSHIPS OFF TO THE ORIENT

Shortly before 10 o'clock yesterday  
forenoon the torpedo-boat destroyers  
Virago and Sparrowhawk left their  
moorings in the Naval slip and steamed  
out of the harbor and joined the cruiser  
Amphitrite at the outside anchorage.  
After some maneuvering testing the  
towing hawsers, the three vessels de-  
parted for Kobe at 10:45. The funnels  
of the cruiser poured out dense vol-  
umes of black smoke when the vessel  
got underway.

### SHIPPING NOTES.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The next mail for San Francisco will  
go by the Siberia on Saturday.

The bark Nuuanu, from New York,  
is discharging her cargo at the Brewer  
wharf.

The Pacific Mail steamer City of  
Peking is due from the Coast today  
with mail.

The big schooner Blakely will finish  
loading sugar today. She will probably  
sail for the coast on Friday.

The barkentine Jane L. Stanford has  
finished taking on her cargo of sugar  
and will sail for San Francisco on Friday.

The Inter-Island steamer Noeau ar-  
rived yesterday from Hawaii and Maui,  
with a cargo of 4288 bags of sugar.  
The purser reports the following sugar  
ready for shipment remaining on Hawaii:  
H. S. Co., 4,000 bags; P. S. M.,  
3,500; H. A. Co., 12,770; K. S. Co., 3,200;  
and H. 2,500 bags; making a total of  
25,970 bags.

The Mikahala will take the W. G.  
Hall's run to Kauai on the next trip,  
the Hall being sent out to Hawaii in  
place of the Mauna Loa, which vessel  
is to receive a complete overhauling be-  
fore going out again. There will be  
some racing down toward the big island  
when the Inter-Island flyer comes off  
the marine railway, it is said.

The big four masted ship Glencairn  
was moved into the Fort-street dock  
to discharge her coal cargo yesterday  
afternoon, taking the berth vacated by  
the Clan MacFarlane.

The schooner Levil Woodbury, which  
arrived here from Hilo on Wednesday  
with a load of firewood, was twenty-  
two hours on the run.

First Officer Hilbus is in charge of the  
steamer Lehua during Capt. Naopala's  
illness, and First Officer Weir took the  
Helene out on her run while Captain  
Nicholson is attending court in a suit  
in which the Wilder Company is inter-  
ested.

DIARRHOEA is more to be dreaded than  
diphtheria. It attacks all ages and is  
equally fatal to young and old. The  
great mortality resulting from dia-  
rrhoea is due to the lack of proper treat-  
ment at the first stages of the disease.  
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Dia-  
rrhoea Remedy is a reliable and effective  
medicine, and if given in time will  
prevent serious consequences. This  
remedy never fails and is pleasant to  
take. Every household should have a  
bottle on hand. Get it today. It may  
save a life. All Dealers and Druggists  
sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.  
Agents for Hawaii.

DEUTODAY.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, D. Bennett, for  
Koohau ports, at 7 a.m.

U. S. A. T. Sumner, Lathrop, for Ma-  
nila, in afternoon.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for  
Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau  
ports, at noon.

BEGUNG next Saturday Judge De  
Bolt will give over Saturdays to hear-  
ing arguments upon demurrers and  
motions.

### FOR SALE.

A SET OF FOWLER'S STEAM  
plow machinery consisting of a pair of  
14 horse traction engines, balance plow,  
heavy and medium cultivators, and  
harrow.

The plant is in use breaking a salt  
marsh in California; but will finish  
the work in June and will be sold for half  
its cost in England.

Apply to JOHN W. FERRIS,  
320 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal